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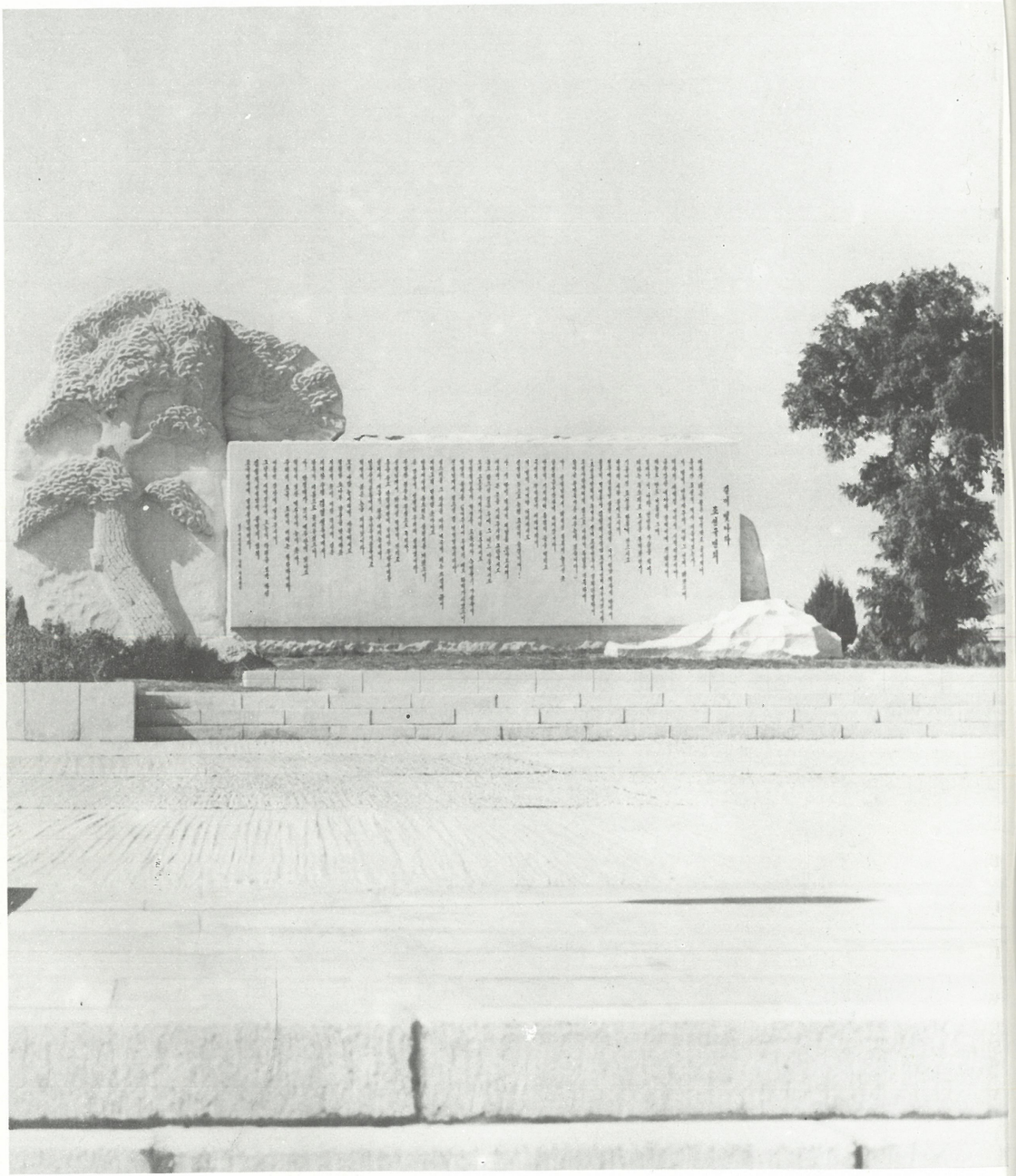

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FRONT COVER: Children are growing up healthily at state and public expense

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, formed the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, on March 23, 1917. Photo shows the monument erected in memory of the formation of the association

Juche Idea and Outlook on Life

What for and how man should live, in other words, what man should do to live the most worthy life, is a cardinal problem of human science.

The Juche idea fathered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung explicates for the first time in history how man should live to meet his essential requirement as a social being whose life and soul is independence, and thus clearly shows the people fighting for justice and truth the way to a true life worthy of man.

The great Juche idea enables people to have a viewpoint and attitude of valuing socio-political life above physical life and readily sacrificing physical life for socio-political life and provides an absolutely correct answer to the problem of the starting point of outlook on life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We might say that socio-political life is more valuable to a man than physical life. He is a social being. If he is forsaken by society and deprived of political independence, though he seems alive, he is virtually dead as social human being. That is why the revolutionaries deem it far more honourable to die in the fight for freedom than to keep themselves alive in slavery." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, pp. 257-58.)

The view that socio-political life is much more valuable to man than physical life is a new original view on life which is based on the concept that man is a social being whose life and soul is independence.

As the great leader has taught, independence is inherent to man and his life. If man is forsaken by society and has no independence, he cannot be said a man and differs little from an animal.

If man is exploited and oppressed by others and is not treated as a human being, and is excluded from socio-political life or is treated unequally socio-politically, he, though alive, is virtually dead as he has no independence.

Man's independence is maintained and realized only in the process of valuing socio-political life and steadily glorifying it.

This is because independence is man's aspiration not to adapt himself passively to the surrounding environment but free himself from the fetters of elemental forces and his purposeful activity to conquer and use elemental forces and the social relations as he wishes.

Human independence, therefore, is won only through a stubborn revolutionary struggle to conquer nature as people wish and reform society as they demand and desire.

All forms of revolutionary struggles are designed to attain freedom from class and national subordination and uphold the independence of the masses of the people.

The struggle against the feudal system in the past was to free the working people from feudal slavery and the struggle of the working class against the capitalist system at present is to win freedom from capitalist exploitation and oppression. Both of them, needless to say, are to uphold the popular masses' independence. Our socialist construction is also designed to free the people from all manner of subordination and make them completely independent as the master of nature and society.

As you have seen above, nations become sovereign and peoples get free and happy in the course of the struggle to uphold independence.

Struggle to defend independence is closely linked up with struggle to preserve and glorify their political lives forever.

Socio-political life is maintained in the process of carrying on socio-political activity, revolutionary struggle, in the revolutionary organizations with revolutionary thought and will.

Consciousness of independence and revolutionary thought and will are the main factor which enables people to conduct socio-political activity, revolutionary struggle, and make them have socio-political life. The masses of the people take part in the arduous and complex revolutionary struggle with a revolutionary resolution to fight resolutely against all forms of exploitation and subordination violating their independence, with a strong aspiration to build an ideal society free from exploitation and oppression and a deep confidence of success in doing so.

Revolutionary struggle is a highly organized battle to attain a noble purpose.

Revolutionary struggles of the popular masses for independence and genuine happiness cannot be done individually. They must be collective and organized.

Revolutionary solidarity and strong organization are the most powerful weapon in the hands of the masses. Therefore, socio-political activity, revolutionary struggle, is unthinkable apart from the revolutionary organization, and socio-political life cannot exist apart from organized life. Socio-political life is provided in the course of the revolutionary struggle and makes people staunch socio-political figures, revolutionaries.

Socio-political life of people is provided by the party and leader of the working class.

The party and leader of the working class equip the working masses with class consciousness and the revolutionary ideology, bring them to class awakening, consciousness of independence, unite them in the revolutionary organization and directly organize and guide them to carry out socio-political activity, revolutionary struggle. As they cannot gain their physical life without their parents, people cannot get socio-political life without the guidance of the party and the leader.

For man with independence and ideological consciousness, socio-political life is

much more valuable than physical life.

Socio-political life makes people live the most worthy life. Only when they conduct socio-political activity, revolutionary struggle, cherishing socio-political life, they can live a life worthy of man.

Only when man takes part in the revolution prizing political life, he can find his life worth living. If man seeks only an easy life without participating in the revolution, his life is worthless. In other words, if man treasures only physical life, cares nothing about politics, nation, state and society and seeks only comfort and pleasure out of extreme egoism and selfishness and eats the bread of idleness, he differs little from an animal.

Whether or not man lives a life worthy of a human being as a true social being with independence is determined by whether he values his political life and does his best to glorify it or he prizes his physical life and does everything for it.

Practical experience shows that to value socio-political life above everything else in the world and do everything and readily give physical life, if necessary, to glorify it forever is the true way of human activity which accords with human nature and the law of social progress.

Our people fully enjoy independence and a really worthy life by doing their utmost to glorify the valuable political life provided by the great leader.

It is particularly important in their endeavours to preserve and glorify for good socio-political life for our people to be infinitely loyal to the great leader.

It is because the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung represents their interests and provided them all with the political life which is the most precious of all in the world and wisely guides them to glorify it.

Our people look up to him as a great thinker and theoretician who fathered the immortal Juche idea, as an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who led two revolutionary wars against Japanese and US imperialisms to victory, as the grateful liberator of the nation who brilliantly led the struggle for national and class liberation, as a genius in creation and construction who has built a people's paradise in Korea where only exploitation and poverty and backwardness had prevailed and guides our people to push forward the socialist construction mightily, and as a kind-hearted father to them.

The Korean people owe their signal progress in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction entirely to the fact that the great leader has wisely organized and guided them along the road of victory.

Infinite loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the supreme manifestation of our people's dedicated service to the Party, the working class and the people, of their revolutionary outlook on life which calls for valuing socio-political life above everything else and doing everything to glorify it.

This is an absolute truth which has established itself in the hearts of our people as their unshaken faith through their long practical struggle.

Won Chang Su

"You Should Know Korea"

On March 16, 1923, young Marshal Kim Il Sung was walking in the direction of the Amnok-gang River for the Pataokou ferry in the red morning glow.

He was starting out on a 1,000-*ri* journey to Mangyongdae from Pataokou to resume his study there.

* * *

One day Kim Hyong Jik, his father, called him and said gently:

"You will before long graduate from the Pataokou Primary School. Where and at what school are you going to study?"

The Marshal expressed his desire to resume his study at Mangyongdae, his home village, not in an alien land, to get well acquainted with the reality of his country, sharing joys and sorrows with his fellow countrymen.

Much satisfied with his desire, his father said:

"One should, first of all, know well about the actual conditions of one's own country. One learns about others' things to improve one's own and make them beautiful. You should get acquainted with the miserable life of our people to know well our country."

The future Marshal made up his mind to go back to his home village and know Korea well as his father told him to.

He said to his mother:

"Mother, you used to say that you miss Mangyongdae. Won't you go there with me this time?"

His mother said yes.

After the New Year's Day the Marshal made preparations for his journey.

One day, his mother said to him:

"You can go to Mangyongdae alone, can't you?"

Her question was so unexpected that he did not know how to answer.

His mother said to him in seriousness:

"Your father wants you to make a 1,000-*ri* trip all alone. You understand what is in your father's mind."

The Marshal was sitting in silence with his head bowed.

Flashed across his mind the words of his father who said that steel is tempered by fire and man is hardened through difficulties.

He said decidedly:

"Mother, I understand.... I will go alone as father wishes."

From early morning next day he made preparations for his journey.

The wind was blowing hard. Looking out, Chol Ju, his younger brother, said:

"Mother, it is very cold today. Though, should elder brother start?"

"You are afraid that your elder brother will feel cold. It is cold today as you say. Though, he should start. As your father decided, he must start today," said his mother.

Patting Chol Ju on the head, his father said:

"Man should know how to endure cold. He should start today, so that he can arrive in Chilgol before the start of the new school year after dropping in the grandmother's at Mangyongdae."

His parents and younger brothers came to the ferry to see him off.

The Marshal had said definitely that he would resume his study in his native village, but he was reluctant to leave their side.

His mother admiringly glanced at her son and smiled at him but her mind was full of many thoughts.

She firmly grasped the hands of her son in silence.

He felt the warm affection of his mother who was satisfied with him but reluctant to part with him and a lump came to his throat.

The Marshal took off his cap and made a deep bow to his parents.

"Now you go fast and come back safe after studying Korea well!" said his father.

He felt as if he were sending his son to a vast and rough sea in a small boat.

But he thought that his son's lonely step would be joined by numberless vigorous steps like a wildfire in the near future and they would rock the whole land.

* * *

The Marshal crossed the Amnok-gang River and climbed a hill in Popyong. His heart was filled with emotion.

Fatherland! It had always been near and dear to his heart. Love for the fatherland welled up within him.

Looking at the mountains and rivers of the fatherland with deep emotion, he was lost in deep thought:

How beautiful the mountains and rivers of the fatherland are!

But the homeland is under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialists and people have to leave their beloved motherland for the alien land. Why? I must know why people should suffer from the tragedy! I should know the burning desire of the people!

The future Marshal Kim Il Sung continued his journey with his clenched fists.

He climbed a soaring ridge of Mt. Oga-san where he overlooked the beautiful mountains and rivers of the fatherland spreading before his eyes.

He looked in the northeastern direction and cried for joy: "Mt. Paekdu-san!"

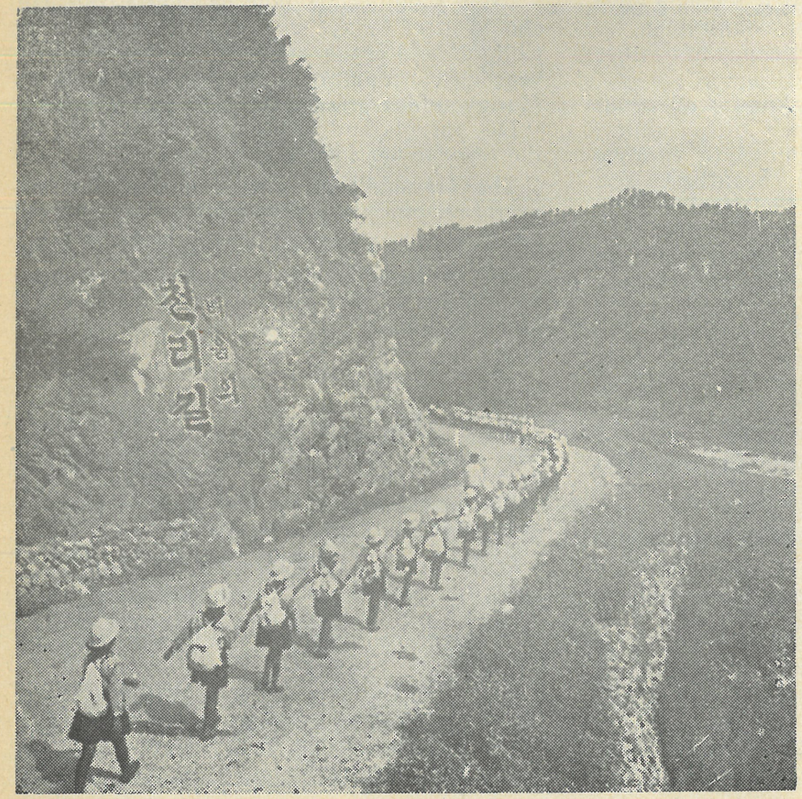
Looking for a long while at the sublime and majestic Mt. Paekdu-san, our ancestral mountain, the young Marshal made up his mind to fight gigantically like Mt. Paekdu-san and have the spirit of the mountain. And then he descended the mountain.

Passing through Kasan and Hwapyong, he saw clearly the tragic reality of the fatherland.

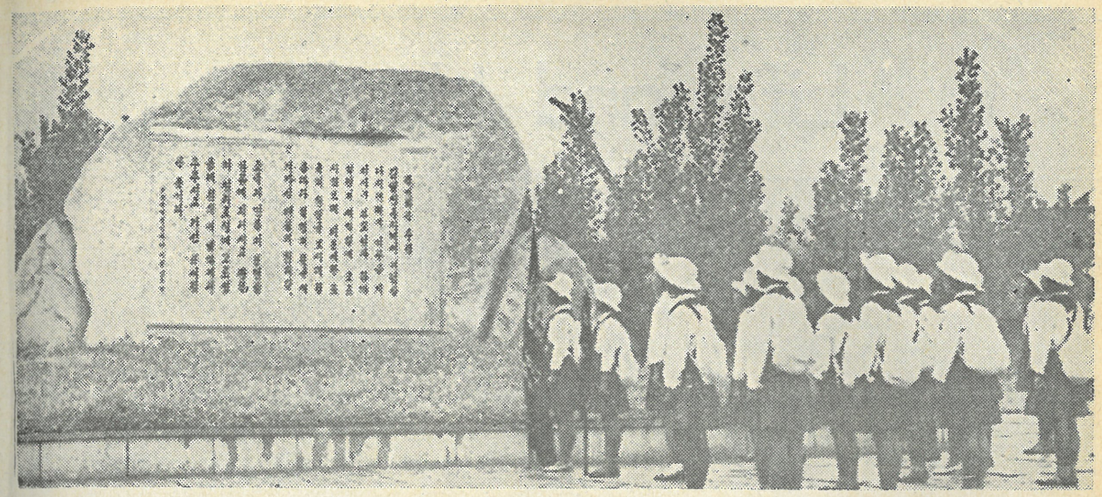
Poor mountainside tillers were living in hiding in the forests; miners were suffering from oppression and exploitation; and peasants, robbed of their land and houses by the Japanese imperialists and the landlords, were leaving their home villages and fatherland in quest of their livelihood. Such scenes came as a great sorrow and anguish to the future Marshal.

He got to Kanggye several days after he left Popyong.

He went to an inn as his father had told him to.



Juvenile Corps members make an inspection march along the route the great leader took for the 1,000-*ri* journey for learning in his childhood



One of the monuments erected along the route the great leader took for the 1,000-*ri* journey for learning

The Marshal was heartily welcomed by the host of the inn, who had been under the guidance of his father and had got a telegram that the Marshal would go there.

Anxious about the Marshal's safety, the host urged him to have a good rest until motor service was available to him. But the Marshal continued his journey, saying that he should walk a thousand *ri* on foot at any cost as his father had told.

Thirteen days later, the Marshal safely reached Pyongyang.

Pyongyang was in a bustle as ever.

Pyongyang was crowded with Japs, which fired him with burning hatred for the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

At the sight of the miserable child beggars wandering about the streets, he felt his heart break.

Looking at the mountains and rivers of the sorrow-ridden fatherland, he quickened his steps towards Mangyongdae.

When the Marshal crossed the last hill, his old home village came in sight.

Finally he reached the old house at Mangyongdae which he had not forgotten, awake or asleep.

Calling "Grandpa!" "Grandma!" he rushed into the yard through the brushwood gate.

At the voice of the Marshal, the door was opened wide.

"Why, who are you? You are Chung Son (the childhood name of the Marshal), aren't you?"

His grandmother came out barefoot and tightly held him in her arms.

Presently his grandfather also ran out and his uncle and aunt came running from field work.

"Did you come alone?" asked his grandfather.

"Yes," answered the Marshal.

Embracing him firmly, his grandmother said:

"Did you really come alone? Your father is more cruel than a tiger...."

"Grandma...that's not true. I am not a child any more. It's no trouble for me to cross the borders," said the Marshal.

"Well, you closely resemble your father of courage. Perhaps you will try to wash your feet with the water of the East Sea, sitting on Mt. Paekdu-san in the near future," said his grandmother, moved by his courage and boldness to admiration.

His grandparents were deeply impressed by and very much satisfied with their grandson, grown to be such a fine young boy.

Particularly when he heard that the Marshal had come to Mangyongdae to study as Koreans should study in Korea and know her, his grandfather again looked on him in open-eyed wonder.

Life and Health

Concern for People's Health

Today the age-old desire of the people to live a long life in good health has come true in our country.

This radical change is due to the deep love and concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who values man above everything else, has established the most advanced public health system for our people, trained medical workers to be true doctors of the people to glorify this system and put his heart's blood into making everyone live a long life in good health.

"Preventive Medicine Is Socialist Medicine"

On October 20, 1966, the National Congress of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers was held in the presence of the great leader, in Pyongyang.

That morning, a leading functionary of the Ministry of Public Health was called by the fatherly leader prior to the congress. He went to the lounge of the meeting hall, allaying his excitement with difficulty. There were many cadres of the Party and the state.

After a while, the fatherly leader entered the lounge. All of them stood up and politely bowed to him. The great leader knew the functionary of the Ministry of Public Health and smiled at him. And he was very glad to see him, saying he had wanted to see him.

The functionary was at a loss what to do, feeling his fatherly love fully.

The fatherly leader sat down and said again that he had long wanted to see him and he was glad to see him now. And he said:

"Socialist medicine, medicine for the people, is fundamentally different from bourgeois medicine.

"Bourgeois medicine pays little attention to prevention. Innately there cannot be the prevention of diseases in bourgeois society. It is because prevention does not accord with the interest of the capitalists."

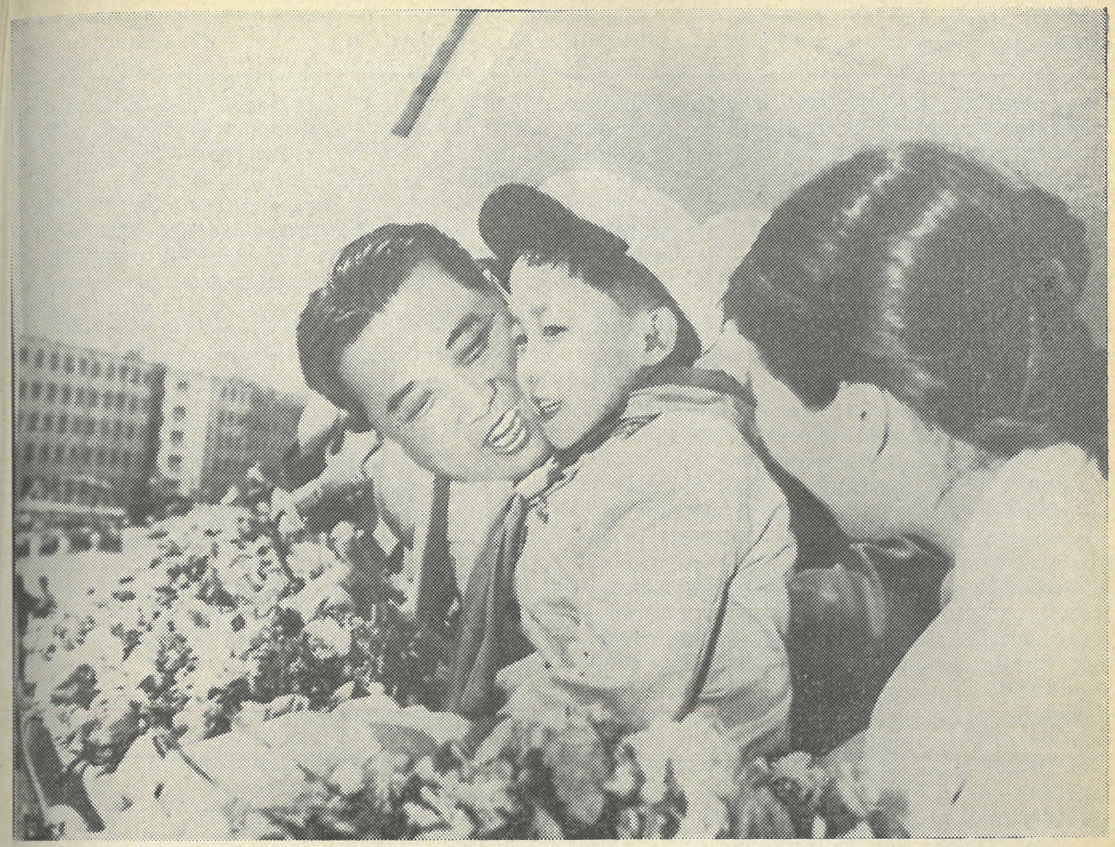
Then the great leader said that the Ministry of Public Health should take thoroughgoing preventive measures against diseases in all fields and went on:

"Preventive medicine—this is precisely socialist medicine. You should know this principle of socialist medicine full well and strive to carry it out."

When he got the precious teaching from the fatherly leader which forms a guide to our public health service, the functionary felt ashamed of what he had done.

He took up a new job in the Ministry of Public Health a few days ago. He was deeply convinced of his wrong attitude. As a clinician, he had paid little attention to prevention and tried to cure diseases by applying medicines only after people fell ill. The fatherly leader detailed the tasks to implement the principle of socialist medicine and carry out thoroughly the prophylactic medical policy.

And he said that in order to prevent diseases it was necessary to widely spread hygienic knowledge among the working people and enlist the broad masses in the preventive work.



The benign fatherly leader is much rejoiced over the fact that a boy with third degree burns covering 48 per cent of his body was saved (on May 7, 1961)

He pointed out the main direction of the preventive work and clarified where the main emphasis should be placed and went on:

"We must care to see that people do not suffer from diseases in this good society today. Today there are no people in our country who are starved to death or frozen to death, or sleep in the open air without any roof over their head. People should not suffer from diseases under this wonderful system. We must do health service well through a mass movement so that not a single person may fall ill."

The faces of the functionaries looking up at him were full of a determined resolution to fully develop socialist medicine, prophylactic medicine, true to his highly important teaching.

Training Medical Workers to Be Faithful Servants of the People

The great leader had built up the brilliant tradition of our public health service during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. After the country's liberation he established a public health service system for the people and wisely led the work to train a large army of medical workers.

Our country's economic situation was very difficult after liberation. But the great leader

saw that medical workers' training centres were set up in different places to train new medical workers of worker and peasant stock in large numbers and boldly brought old medical workers over to the revolutionary side and guided them to faithfully serve the people, devoting themselves to the protection of their lives.

The fatherly leader guided the medical workers to be boundlessly faithful to the Party and people and have human love, always saying that what was most important to them was boundless loyalty to the Party and the people, infinite love for man and devoted service to the patients.

One day in December 1963, the fatherly leader heard that the workers of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Hospital treated a girl who could not walk from her childhood with all their heart, taking her pain as their own, and made her walk freely on the prosperous land, and highly praised them.

He phoned a functionary of the Ministry of Public Health and said that there were lots of doctors in our country who made blind, deaf, dumb and crippled persons see, hear, speak and walk and gave their flesh and bone to patients and told him to collect materials about them all and bring them to him.

And he said that a grand meeting of such good doctors devoting themselves to the Party and people should be held.

Even in the busy days of his on-the-spot guidance tour, the great leader calls at big hospitals in Pyongyang and localities and even small clinics and nurseries in mountain villages and looks after every aspect of the work and life of our medical workers with fatherly love and care.

On April 11, 1972, the fatherly leader visited the Huichon Machine-tool Factory. He asked about the life of medical workers of the Korean Red Cross Hospital who went to help the workers in their production of 10,000 machine tools. He called a doctress and highly praised her, saying:

"This is a medical doctress from the Red Cross Hospital. As a medical doctress, she helped the workers much in their production of 10,000 machine tools. She did very good things much."

He said again that the medical workers, eating and sleeping with the workers, had taken good care of their health for nine months and was very much pleased with the fact that in the course they were revolutionized.

The fatherly leader learned the 60th birthday of a medical scientist who had been devoting all his life to scientific research and made the state decorate him and sent him precious gifts, saying that the 60th birthday of such a scientist who had contributed much to the protection of our people's health should be significant.

"You Say That You Are Well. But You Look Sickly"

This happened during the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on September 1961.

The fatherly leader visited the hotel to meet the women delegates to the congress. There he talked unrestrainedly with a woman worker from the Ryongsong Machine Plant. He asked her whether they had fulfilled their annual plan and completed the 3,000-ton press and made trial operation, how many members her workteam had and how many women workers it had.

She replied without hesitation.

And the fatherly leader asked her when she had started to work and how old she was and how many family members she had and looked into her face.

He frowned and said that she looked sickly and asked if she was ill.

The eyes of all the women delegates present there turned to her.

In embarrassment she said she was quite well.

But he was lost in deep thought. And he, as if repeating her answer, said in seriousness: You live alone with your husband. And you are 28 years old but have no child.

She felt a lump in her throat and dropped her head in silence.

She had never been put such a question by anybody else.

He looked again into her face and said, again full of anxiety: **"You say that you are well. But you look sickly."**

He earnestly and seriously told her to get treatment without fail, saying that she should be healthy to do the revolutionary work.

After the great leader returned, all the women delegates in her room could not repress their surging emotions.

They lost count of time with the story which should be passed down from generation to generation.

A doctress of the hotel medical service room came and offered to the woman delegate to go with her to the room.

She said that the fatherly leader asked her to treat the woman delegate well because she suffered from a disease, and examined her.

She felt a lump in her throat.

The doctress said that the woman worker had a disease which even the latter had not known.

In October 1950, when the fatherland was going through a severe ordeal, she wandered about in the snow with her four younger brothers, avoiding the enemy for several days. Then she got hurt in the feet. After that she felt cold in the hands and feet and body but she did not think that it was a disease....

She returned to her room and her roommates began to talk again about her.

In the dead of night, someone knocked at the door.

It was the doctress of the hotel. She entered the room with a big package and put it before her and said: "This is the tonic sent by the fatherly leader for your treatment."

She cried only "dear leader!" and could not continue.

She and all present there were moved to tears and thanked the great leader from the bottom of their hearts.

Back from the congress, she worked with all her zeal and wisdom to be loyal to the great leader.

One day in January 1963, she gave birth to a child. This was a great happiness to her. Her relations, neighbours and the whole factory congratulated her on her childbirth.

Her husband and she named their first child "Un Dok (Favour).

She, her baby in her breast, said to herself: "We must repay the love of the fatherly leader, loftier than the sky and deeper than the ocean, with loyalty."

A Man Saved from Death

One day in August 1976, at the airport in the suburbs of Pyongyang, many people were ascending a passenger plane which was just about to take off. A young man, who seemed to be a foreigner, approached the airport building and, adjusting himself, made a deep bow to the portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Then he ascended the gangway of the plane, turning around several times and waving a bouquet in his hand.

Some of those who were seeing off the leavers were responding to him, very reluctant to part with him.

The hearts of the leavers and the senders were beating as one.

What story is there between them?

The staff members of the Hamhung Medical College Hospital told that the young man was a crewman of the Greek ship "Evdokia"

and a Filipino named Pacifico.

Our journalist heard the following story from the hospital staff.

In Suspense and Agony

The Greek ship "Evdokia" entered our Hungnam Port in February 1976.

That day an unexpected accident occurred in the ship.

The tight rope between the ship and the wharf broke and hard hit one leg of Pacifico standing on the deck, inflicting a fatal wound upon him.

At this news, the doctors of the port quarantine were quickly on the scene, took an emergency measure and promptly sent the wounded to the Chollima Hamhung Medical College Hospital.

The diagnosis made by the doctors was third degree serious traumatic shock from cerebral and heart concussion and patent crushed fracture of the left lower leg bone.

The patient's pulse mounted to 130-140 and his blood pressure dropped to 40-60.

With a view to saving the patient before anything else, the staff of the hospital gave him intensive emergency treatment: they injected oxygen into him, applied various precious medicines while transfusing blood into him.

When 800 grammes of blood was transfused into his body, the patient gradually recovered and his blood pressure was stabilized: it showed 80-120. He recovered his senses little by little. However, the next moment he was wrapped in suspense and agony as he found himself lying on a hospital bed with a heavy wound in his leg.

The doctors knew later why he was in such a great suspense.

Six months earlier, he witnessed the miserable death of a friend of his at the Inchon Port in south Korea.

In August 1975 Pacifico's ship put in at the Inchon Port.

The crew were loading the ship with goods on the deck. One of his friends misstepped and struck the hard floor of the pier. He could not even moan. He was on the brink of death.

Pacifico carried onto the deck his friend. He had worked together with him for 15 years, combating with the raging wind and waves. He bustled about, crying for help. The ship also sounded a long whistle for relief.

Three hours later, a south Korean doctor turned up at the pier. He looked Pacifico up and down and would not get aboard to see the patient. Instead, he inquired if he could pay for the operation of the patient and if he could assure that in case the patient died in the course of operation the responsibility for his death did not rest with him.

While Pacifico was entreating and persuading the doctor, there came from the deck a sad news that the patient had died.

Pacifico wailed loudly, calling his friend. He gave vent to his surging anger and cried, cursing the south Korean society: "I have seen the true picture of this society only now. South Korea is where the doctor pulls out the syringe if the patient has no money."

That day the ship left the Inchon Port, blowing an angry and sorrowful whistle.

Pacifico had been told that in socialist Korea the working people are equally well-off and gratuitous education and free medical care are given. But he could not believe it as he had been born and grown up in a capitalist society where money is everything. His heart only got heavy when he thought of how the Korean doctors would treat him.

While Pacifico was seized with fret and uneasiness in his sickbed, a disheartening news reached the hospital.

The captain of the "Evdokia" asked the hospital to apply gyps and give him some medicines to take on the voyage, saying that his ship would soon leave the port and he was going to take him.

Pacifico earnestly said to the doctors: "Dear doctors, save me. Please persuade the captain to leave me here in the hospital. If I leave here, I am sure to die."

The Korean doctors warmly grasped his hands and heartily said to him, consoling

him, that they would do everything to recover him and help him to leave the hospital after his complete cure.

Several days later, the captain came to take the patient. The doctors said to him: "We are doctors whose mission is to protect human life. Though the patient is a foreigner we cannot allow you to take him without curing him. If he will live and become deformed, you cannot feed him through his life, can you? We are going to completely cure his leg by all means, even by giving our own bone."

The captain was deeply touched and even made apology, saying:

"I have grown old to be gray-haired, sailing round the world. But I have never seen people like you with lofty humanity who readily work for others and prize man. I believe that you may bring even the dead to life....I beg your pardon for my rudeness."

The "Evdokia" went away, leaving the patient.

The patient Pacifico was deeply moved to tears by the noble human love of the doctors who were so anxious about himself, even expressing their readiness to offer their own bone to cure his leg, saying: "I have never met such kind-hearted people anywhere else in the world."

Utmost Care and Miraculous Revival

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our system, nothing is more precious than the people. We should develop our public health services to protect the lives of the people and further promote the health of the working people."

The doctors transfused much blood and administered expensive medicines and saved the life of the patient who even lost consciousness from bruise on the whole body and heavy bloodshed. Now they repeated earnest consultations to seek the way to set his broken leg.

The X-ray photograph showed that the wound was fatal. Some 15 centimetre-long bones had gone to 34 pieces, and even if they gathered the pieces and set the bones, they needed seven centimetres more bones.

But they were more afraid that if the toxicant spread from the fouled part after setting the seriously shocked bones or osteomyelitis attacked him his life would be more dangerous. So there was no other alternative but to cut his leg to save only his life.

The doctors, however, were unanimous in their resolution not to let him go home crippled, a foreigner who visited our country, but to set his broken leg as it had been.

A difficult operation requiring high precision was conducted to suture blood vessels and the nerve and transplant bones.

After the operation, too, the doctors continued medication day and night to eliminate toxicant and prevent osteomyelitis and bring bones to life as soon as possible and nurses never left his side to look after him.

The nurses in his charge dug up the frozen earth in early March and gathered shoots of parsley which is spoken of as an antidote, and the section chief procured pumpkin and honey which are said to have special efficacy for recovery. Though they were not sure of curative effect, they did so in the only hope that their sincerity would serve him as a medicine.

Li Jong Suk, an old nurse, brought fresh tomatoes from a hothouse of a cooperative farm in the suburbs of Hamhung. Though he took tomatoes appetizingly well ripened in early spring, the patient was too deeply moved by her sincere love to eat them. His face in her breast, he only cried: "Mother, thank you, thank you very much!"

She was very happy to see him eat with keen relish special food prepared by herself. From the very day he was taken to hospital she looked after him like her own son with motherly love.

According to Pacifico he had lost his mother at four years of age and grown up

under his stepmother and had never enjoyed warm motherly love during his long seaman's life, making a long, long voyage round the world.

He was so deeply moved by the love of the nurse because he had always missed motherly love.

The nurse said to Pacifico in tears:

"If you want, you must thank the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, not to me. I only do as our leader taught, who values man most."

On the 65th day after his operation, Pacifico took off gyps. Now they had to conduct a difficult function cure so that he could freely move the joints of his hardened leg. At first his pain was unbearable.

For his treatment the physiotherapists contrived and made a traction-type appliance for the comprehensive functional exercises of limbs.

Leaning on the appliance, he had curative exercises, singing at the top of his voice:

Marks of blood on every ridge of the Jangbaek,

Marks of blood on every reach of the Amnok....

Saying that the revolutionary paean stopped his pain and gave him new strength, he fluently sang the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the immortal classic "Song of Korea" in Korean whenever he got treatment.

In this way he continued functional exercises for 90 days on end.

Thanks to our public health system and the sincere efforts of medical workers, Pacifico was able to walk after four months and fully recovered his working ability in six months.

When he began to walk on his foot, he walked to the flower garden and picked beautiful flowers and made a bunch with utmost care. And then he placed it before the bronze statue of the great leader President Kim Il Sung on the hill of the Tonghungsan Park, Hamhung, and made a deep bow to it.

He visited various places including Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, and Pyongyang, the capital, with a joy of revival.

As to the socialist system in which everything serves the people and the boundless happiness of the people under this system, he said:

"I have sailed round the world for 15 years. But I see such a good system for the first time in my life. Some people say that if they believe in God they can go to Heaven. But where is it? This is Heaven and the paradise for people!"

Before leaving Korea, Pacifico sent a letter to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

"Thanks to the deep solicitude of the respected President, who values people most in the world and devotes himself to their good, I have completely recovered my health and leave for my home country, the Philippines, today. I address this letter to the respected President Kim Il Sung with the excitement and joy of revival.

"While in a hospital of your country for half a year I received the greatest hospitality in my life and realized the true worth of human life....

"I was deeply moved by the warm affection of the Korean friends who treated an ordinary foreign seaman in the modern hospital with all their heart.

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the respected President is a land of Juche, a model of socialism, where the great Juche idea—that man is the master of all things and decides everything—has achieved a brilliant reality.

"I will never forget the grateful love and solicitude of the most respected President Kim Il Sung and tell it to my family and all people....

"I sincerely wish the respected President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea."

Prevention Ahead of Treatment

Sometime ago our magazine's journalist had talks with President Kim Sa Il of the State Hygiene Inspection Office under the Ministry of Public Health about the prophylactic medical policy followed by our Party in our socialist public health service and the matters arising in its implementation.

We introduce their talks below:

* * *

Journalist: In our country people are valued above everything else and everything is directed to the promotion of their welfare.

I would like to hear how the prophylactic medical policy is executed in our country.

President: In order to protect people's health well, prevention is more important than treatment.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"What is important in socialist medicine is prevention of diseases, that is, taking preventive measures so that the working people may not be attacked by diseases. Socialist medicine, therefore, can be said a prophylactic medicine."

True to the great leader's teaching, we pay primary attention to prevention and put the main stress on it.

What is most important in preventing diseases is to carry out the hygienic and anti-epidemic work well. This represents an active preventive measure to eliminate the cause of diseases and protect people's health.

Journalist: Would you please tell me about our hygienic and anti-epidemic system?

President: We have a well-regulated state guidance system and take various measures to carry out the hygienic and anti-epidemic work through an all-people movement.

We have the Central Hygiene Guidance Committee comprising ministers of the Administration Council and leading functionaries of the working people's organizations; provincial, city and county hygiene guidance committees composed of leading functionaries of the local government organs, working people's organizations and economic and cultural institutions; hygiene inspection committees formed of leading functionaries of given units in *ri*, township, workers' settlements and big factories and enterprises; and hygienic inspectors in small factories and enterprises and hygienic chiefs in the people's residential units.

Besides, we have hygienic and anti-epidemic centres specializing in the hygienic and anti-epidemic work from the centre to provinces, cities and counties and curative and preventive organs at all levels.

Such a well-regulated state guidance system renders it possible to carry out the hygienic and anti-epidemic work in a uniform and mobile way on a nationwide scale and powerfully push ahead with this work as an all-people movement.

Journalist: In order to conduct effectively

the hygienic and anti-epidemic work, I think we should pay due attention to hygienic propaganda and education.

President: Our public health, educational and cultural institutions and the working people's organizations and press carry on this work in various forms and ways.

The state strengthens hygienic propaganda to broaden people's hygienic knowledge and gets them to take part in the hygienic and anti-epidemic work with zeal.

We set up the sanitation month every spring and autumn and carry on the hygienic work as a mass movement. According to the plans of the hygiene guidance committees the functionaries of the central and local institutions go down to lower units every year to help them effectively in the hygienic work.

Journalist: What connection has the model hygienic county movement with the preventive work?

President: In order to become a model hygienic county a county should reach the model hygienic county standards set by the Central Hygiene Guidance Committee. The standards stipulate the major sanitary and health conditions to be provided to win the title. The Central Hygiene Guidance Committee regularly dispatches its members to different counties to decide to award the title. The counties which have reached the standards are awarded the title and they are also decorated by the state.

Today all our counties have won the title of the model hygienic county and many counties the title of double model hygienic county.

Journalist: What mass movement is also waged for the prevention of diseases?

President: The working people's organizations and school Juvenile Corps organizations play a great role in the hygienic and anti-epidemic work. Particularly, such working people's organizations as the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Women's Union take an active part in this work. They conduct hygienic propaganda among the inhabitants and the anti-epidemic work to help them to keep houses, schools, streets and villages clean.

We can cite the anti-distomiasis campaign conducted by the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth as an example.

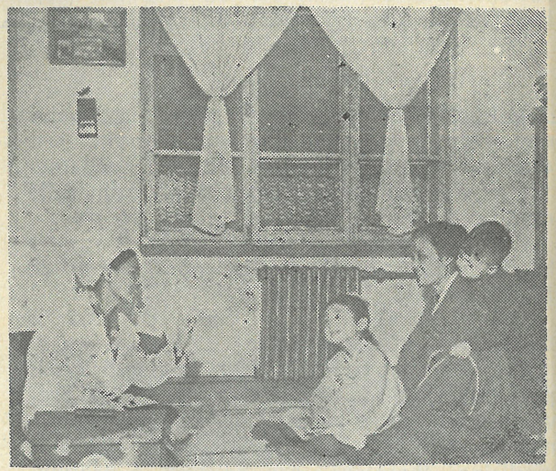
Once there was distomiasis, an endemic disease, in some parts of our country.

Upholding the great leader's instructions on wiping out distomiasis at an early date, the school LSWY organizations got students of high schools to catch mud-snail, crab and crayfish, intermediary hosts of distomiasis. As a result, distomiasis was stamped out completely within a few years.

Journalist: How does the state control the hygienic and anti-epidemic work?

President: We have the State Hygiene Inspection Office at the centre and hygiene inspectors in provinces, cities and counties. They educate and guide and control people to strictly observe the hygienic and anti-epidemic regulations in all domains—the hygienic regulations in erecting factories, dwellings and other buildings and making foodstuffs, clothing and other goods for the people and the anti-epidemic regulations in all spheres and units.

Journalist: By the way, infectious diseases have long disappeared in our country, haven't they?



Doctors visit inhabitants before the latter ask for their call. Photo shows a doctress on a visit to a home

President: Under the great leader's wise guidance and deep concern, chronic infectious diseases such as malaria, typhoid, cholera, pest and smallpox have been long wiped out. In recent years even children's

infectious diseases including the measles have disappeared.

But in south Korea, another half of Korea, new various acute infectious diseases including Japanese encephalitis, typhoid, epidemic hemorrhagic fever break out every year owing to the anti-popular public health policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the US imperialists' atrocious germ weapon test.

So we continue to direct great efforts to combat with infectious diseases.

Journalist: I think we are taking, above all, comprehensive measures to prevent the outbreak and spread of contagious diseases.

President: We devote great concern to preventive inoculation. We observe two principles in this work. One is to produce domestically preventive medicines needed in our country and steadily improve their quality and the other is to inoculate all people without exception.

Today we meet the demand for preventive of the measles and reaction medicines with our own products. We inoculate all people to get them completely immune.

The preventive and therapeutic institutions keep preventive injection cards of all the inhabitants and regularly inoculate them and when they move their residence the state gets them to take them.

Journalist: Preventive medical service is also very important in carrying out the Party's prophylactic medical policy, I think.

President: We are constantly improving preventive medical service, introducing the section doctor system, an advanced medical service system, and setting up a large number of curative-cum-preventive institutions in the form of preventive centre.

The section doctor system is a superior system which renders it possible to protect the lives and health of the working people in a responsible way, upon the prophylactic medical principle, on the basis of the achievements of developed modern medical science.

This system is introduced by city (district) and county people's hospitals, factory hospitals and urban polyclinics and farm village people's hospitals.

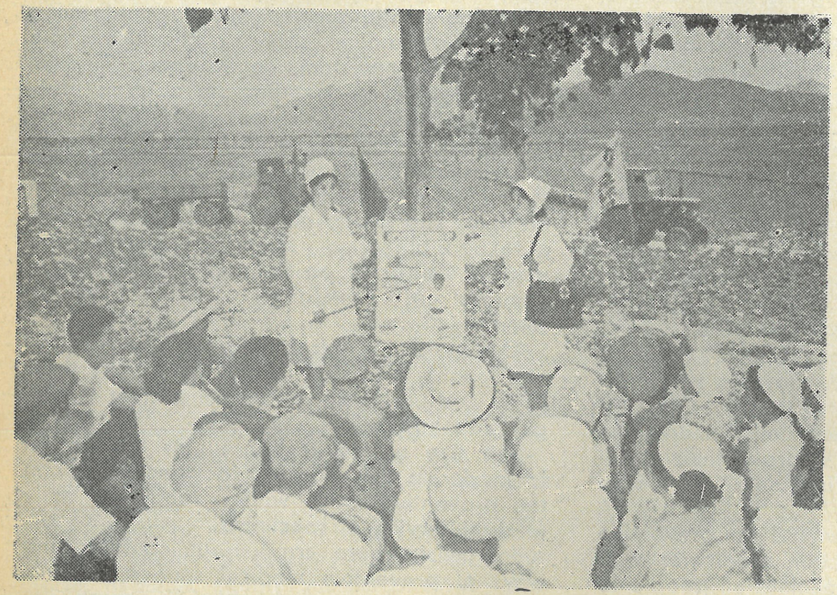
The size of the section under the system is moderate for doctors to concentrate on the preventive work while rendering daily medical service as specialists.

Journalist: There are various contents and ways of preventive medical service, I think.

President: Doctors should fully grasp the actual conditions of the sections in their charge and the health, sanitary and anti-epidemic conditions of inhabitants there.

To do this they must enter the names of all inhabitants in the sections in their charge in the "register of people under health care" and correctly understand their health condi-

Medical examination is regularly conducted for the prevention of disease



Hygienic propaganda is conducted vigorously to combat against epidemics

tions all the time and keep the "health-care cards" of all the inhabitants and systematically record their health conditions. Unlike the case history kept by doctors, the "health-care cards" keep systematic comprehensive records of the health conditions of the inhabitants in their whole life—the results of regular medical examination, the cause of good and poor health and diagnosis and cure.

Doctors also keep the "sanitary and anti-epidemic cards" for all houses, government organs and enterprises, acquaint themselves with the sanitary and anti-epidemic conditions in the sections in their charge and give preventive treatment according to plans and regularly conduct hygienic propaganda and hygienic and anti-epidemic work. They timely find and treat diseases so that they cannot grow serious.

All curative institutions immediately give the treatment as required by the patients.

When medical workers visit the emergency cases, their medical service is estimated by how fast they save the cases.

Besides, when doctors diagnose the cases, they not only see their diseases but find their cause and take concrete measures to eliminate it, that is, they make prescriptions both to cure diseases and to get rid of their cause. This principle in medical service is observed by every doctor and hospital.

Journalist: It is also important to apply various means and methods to improve steadily preventive medical service to the working people.

President: It is important in preventing diseases and protecting health to strengthen the hygienic work and train bodies. But it is more perfect when preventive medical service is strengthened, combining it with various means and methods to protect health.

Hot springs and mineral water in our country are widely known for their high curative and preventive effect. Highly effective botanical and animal drugs and tonics are in wide use to strengthen bodies. The state produces and supplies a great variety of preventive and curative means.

Journalist: Thank you very much for your good words.

Whenever I Write Case History for Discharges

Today I wrote a case history for hospital-leaving pupil Hwang Yong Ok.

A doctor feels the greatest honour of his profession whenever his patient leaves hospital after complete cure. Needless to say, the patient's joy was great. But her hospital-leaving made me especially happy and awoke deep thought.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The superiority of the public health system in socialist society lies in curing even diseases incurable in capitalist society because the Party and state follow the public health policy for the people and the medical workers are boundlessly faithful to the people and treat the patients with all their wisdom and devotion."

Three months ago pupil Hwang Yong Ok of the Yongsu-ri senior middle school was ambulanced to the hospital, when she was on the brink of death.

She was completely cured thanks to our public health policy for the people and the sincere efforts of the medical workers.

When I spread her case history, an article about the miserable death of a south Korean girl, Hui Suk, I had read in newspaper in the morning, came to my mind and I could not write it.

It was because her death was as miserable as that of my younger sister, Ran Hui, in Japan.

According to the paper, Hui Suk, daughter of a certain Kwon, living in Shindorim-dong, Yongdungpo Ward, Seoul, was carried to the Han-gang Municipal Hospital on account of acute ileus, but she died of it for want of guarantee money of 30,000 *won*. My younger sister Ran Hui also died in such a way in Japan.

We lived in a village of Fukuoka Prefecture of Japan. My father was buried alive and died together with many other workers on account of an accident on a construction site. My crippled mother hardly supported her family with two children, me and my younger sister.

After my father's death I had to support my family. I started to work at 15 where my father died and my family made a bare living.

One day, when I returned home from my work, Ran Hui, five years old, grabbed at her stomach all of a sudden and fell to the ground.

Her on my back, I rushed to a hospital.

The moment I saw a doctor in a white overall, a thought of the doctor's fee flashed across my mind.

His hands folded together behind him, the doctor looked down at her, slightly leaning forward, and said coldly:

"Have you money with you? Guarantee money for hospitalization is 30,000 *yen*."

It was a bolt from the blue.

I clutched at the skirts of the young doctor's overall and begged him, crying:

"Doctor, she is my only younger sister. Please save her. I will take hospital charges

to you tomorrow without fail."

He shook off my hands and said as if the monk were praying to Buddha:

"Consultation fee 500 *yen*, guarantee money for hospitalization 30,000 *yen*, and operation charges 500,000 *yen*....Can you prepare such huge money?"

He turned around.

I carried her back home on my back.

On the way home, she died, cursing the world where money is everything.

I, clenching my teeth, made up my mind to study medicine at any cost and save the poor patients.

Twenty years have flown by since then.

The earnest desire to learn medicine came true after my return to the fatherland.

I think of Ran Hui, whenever I stethoscope the patients in our country where universal free medical care is given.

How can I say that only Hui Suk and Ran Hui died such a miserable death because of lack of money in such a world!

At this moment many people in south Korea are suffering from various contagious diseases and chronic diseases or dying miserably owing to the anti-popular public health policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

People have to die without getting treatment as they have no money! What a hateful society it is!

I wrote the case history for hospital-leaving pupil Hwang Yong Ok of the Yongsu-ri senior middle school, not calculating prices of various medicines including high-quality antibiotics, price of blood transfused, price of tonics including *insam* and other charges but indicating specific measures for the protection of her health after leaving hospital.

The more I think about it, the more deeply I feel grateful to the great leader for having established a socialist public health service system for the people.

I went out to the front gate of the hospital.

Hwang Yong Ok's mother thanked me, saying: "Doctor, you have got much trouble indeed."

"I will study hard to repay the fatherly Marshal's favour and become a fine worker," said Hwang Yong Ok.

I said in excitement, handing her the case history for her section doctor to look after her health after leaving hospital:

"Yong Ok, you must remember that you should pay back with loyalty the favour of the great leader who has established a grateful free medical service system." These words are what I say to patients and myself and wish to say to the generations to come.

Surgeon Kim Gwang Shin
Hoiryong County People's Hospital

Production of Highly Efficient Tongyak Medicines

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The botanical and animal drugs such as Ryongshin-hwan pill, Chongshim-hwan pill and Paedok-san powder are highly effective against gastroenteritis and influenza. Therefore, we should continue to develop the production of these drugs even when the pharmaceutical industry has developed in the future."

True to the teachings of the great leader, Changjin County located on the Kaema Plateau in the northern region of our country is increasing the production of *tongyak* medicines (traditional Korean medicines) by widely using natural medicinal herbs abundant there, thus greatly contributing to the promotion of the people's health.

The county gathers large quantities of natural medicinal herbs and widely cultivates milkvetch, white broad bellflower and other medicinal herbs on a big scale.

It has so far found some 200 kinds of them.

All families in the county grow medicinal herbs around their houses and all institutions, enterprises, schools, cooperative farms and medical establishments also vyingly cultivate

Kugija, **one of tonics, is cultivated everywhere**

Drugstores are richly stocked with various *tongyak* **medicines**

them.

The county has more than 140 *chongbo* of land under cultivation of medicinal herbs and produces over 100 tons of natural and cultivated herbs every year.

It also has medicinal herb seed and root plots for the spread of medicinal herbs.

It mass-produces highly efficient drugs from the herbs.

The pharmaceutical plant, pharmacies and medical establishments in the county have their own stores for medicinal herbs and produce various medicines such as prepared, pilled, powdered and liquid medicines by themselves for the population.

The pharmaceutical plant has introduced assembly lines in making *tongyak* medicines and raises tens of hives of bees to produce drugs in great need, tonics and other highly efficient *tongyak* medicines for the population.

The drugs produced in the county are very popular among the people. They are supplied to the people in the county as well as in other areas.

As you have seen above, Changjin County has laid a firm *tongyak* medicine production base and is promoting the people's health, fully demonstrating the superiority of our public health service system.

Visiting th Doctorless Islands

ARE THERE NO MEDICAL WORKERS TO BE SENT TO DOCTORLESS ISLANDS WHILE THEY ARE SOLD OFF TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES?

People call the sea under the jurisdiction of Shinan County of south Korea the Tado-hae Sea (Sea with Many Islands) in the Tado-hae Sea. It is dotted with islands floating leisurely above the surface of the water within hailing and reaching distance. Their distant view is really wonderful. But once on the islands one feels bad.

The islanders, ground down by abject poverty and hunger, are living a primitive life without getting medical care whatsoever.

Sometime ago I made a trip in a liner and a junk's boat to many islands—Hong-do, Chungtae-do, Nungsan-do, Sachi-do and even Osan-ri in Hamtae Sub-county which is said to boast of its Polrae-bawi Rock liked by the people.

South Cholla Province is said to have 315 doctorless islands, most of which belong to Shinan County. According to an official concerned, some islands have one doctor for every 22,400-odd islanders and so it is no exaggeration to say that islands are all doctorless.

Mr. Li, my companion, said doctors come to the islands but soon leave there because the islanders are so poor and traffic so inconvenient that they cannot make both ends meet. He added: "Mainlanders are all surprised at the islanders. They suffer from one or two diseases. Particularly worse is the case with children."

He was right. I first met little school children on islands. Everywhere children struck my eye.

Their faces sunburnt, most of them wore only running shirts. Boils on their knees and thighs readily caught my eye. A teacher of the Paekya Primary School said that more than a half of the children on the island suffer from skin diseases but they think nothing of it. He added that they also suffer from eye diseases because they cannot wash their bodies on account of water shortage.

The dearth of drinking water is very acute on the islands. It is more so on small islands. It is said to be very difficult to get a cup of water to quench their thirst when a long spell of dry weather lasts.

When I went to Hong-do Island, a big island, I saw water tanks in each house.

It is said that people store the rain water there for drinking water. On some islands I saw jars for rain water.

It is natural that the famine of drinking water should affect the health of the islanders.

According to an official of the Shinan County public health centre, 50 per cent of the islanders and more than 80 per cent of the pupils of junior middle schools carry parasites.

Islanders are attacked with other diseases. According to the investigation by the provincial hospital, 41.2 per cent of those who underwent medical examination suffer from internal diseases, 18.7 per cent from respiratory diseases and 17.4 per cent from neuralgia.

Many islanders are attacked with typhoid, cerebritis, influenza and other contagious diseases. Many people died of cerebritis recently. An islander at Tonggocha said that anti-cerebritis inoculation cannot be given because of the total lack of injection. He added that inoculation cannot be given against other diseases.

Mr. Kim living on Chara-do Island said: "Here on the island the witch's chanting of spells is the only cure. As there are no hospitals and drug stores and as they have no money, the islanders have no other alternative to soothe the sick persons."

They are foolishly trying to charm away illness in this civilized 20th century. This is more than enough to show how public health service is rendered to the islanders.

When they cut their fingers with knife they apply soap powder or oil and in case they get burn they apply burnt radish. If they are attacked with appendicitis they have to die.

So false medical service is rife on islands.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique do not even care to send medical workers to the islands and set up medical facilities for the islanders.

An islander at Sogocha said:

"There are medical workers to be sold away to foreign countries but no doctors to be sent to the islands. It is quite natural for them who are indifferent to the health of the people."

Every islander I met was indignant and bitterly hated the Pak Jung Hi clique who only pay lip service to making all sub-counties and islands have doctors.

The health of the islanders is getting worse daily. Owing to the anti-popular public health policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the price of medicines is skyrocketing and cities and towns are crowded with doctors.

Eighty-nine per cent of doctors are in five big cities including Seoul and Pusan, and 92 per cent of dentists, 81 per cent of herb doctors and 87 per cent of nurses are in cities. As there are no medical workers in the remote farm and fishing villages people are dying of diseases. But the Pak Jung Hi clique are selling doctors and nurses to foreign countries to make money.

It is impossible to protect the health of the people in the farm and fishing villages and on the islands without toppling the anti-popular regime.

I left the islands, convinced that only when the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang are overthrown and the government for the people is established can the islanders get rid of their present misery.

From the south Korean paper "Hyokmyong Chonson" (1977)

Brilliant Results

(Part of Data on the Results of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"The basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from heavy labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and developing the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane."

The major targets of our Six-Year Plan had been hit before the 30th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea, and in terms of gross industrial output value the plan was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule.

In 1976 we reached the unfulfilled targets of the Six-Year Plan and completely carried out all assignments of the Six-Year Plan in all branches of the national economy.

In 1976 our industrial production was 2.5 times that in 1970, with the output of the means of production gaining a 2.6-fold increase and the production of consumer goods —a 2.4-fold increase. In this period our industrial production increased at the high average rate of 16.3 per cent annually, exceeding the originally envisaged annual average rate of growth.

In 1977 our industry turned out more products than in the first five years of the previous Seven-Year Plan, and turned out only in five days the same volume of products as was put out in the whole year of 1944 before liberation.

Powerful Socialist Juche Industry

During the Six-Year Plan the power bases of our country were consolidated qualitatively and the Unggi and Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Stations with a capacity of 200,000 kw each were put into commission, while the Pukchang Thermal Power Station was expanded to become a mighty power base with a capacity of 1.2 million kw. Power Plants Nos. 1 and 2 of Sodusu went into commission, and the work on the Taedong-gang Power Station as well as the Wiwon and Huichon Power Stations made brisk headway. As a result, in the power industry the goal of 28,000 million kwh was attained triumphantly in 1975.

In the Six-Year Plan period the mining industry made great progress. The existing mines were reconstructed and expanded vigorously while many new mines were opened up. As a result, the goal of 50 million tons of coal was attained a year and four months ahead of time.

The raw material bases of the ferrous metallurgical industry were further reinforced, and the output of non-ferrous metal ores grew sharply.

In the plan period, huge metallurgical installations such as a 1,500-cubic-metre blast furnace and a large continuous sintering furnace with a capacity of 3 million tons were erected in less than two years; a modern rolling shop with a capacity of one million tons was built to reinforce the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works as a huge integrated base of ferrous metallurgy. All other ferrous metallurgical bases were better equipped and reinforced. This brought the capacity of steel production to four million tons in 1976.

We reached the target of producing 30,000 machine tools in slightly over a year after embarking on the Six-Year Plan, thus exceeding the level of machine tool production fixed for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

Further, we erected with our own designs and technology the huge modern Kumsong Tractor Factory and built new bases for the production of small tractors, thus raising

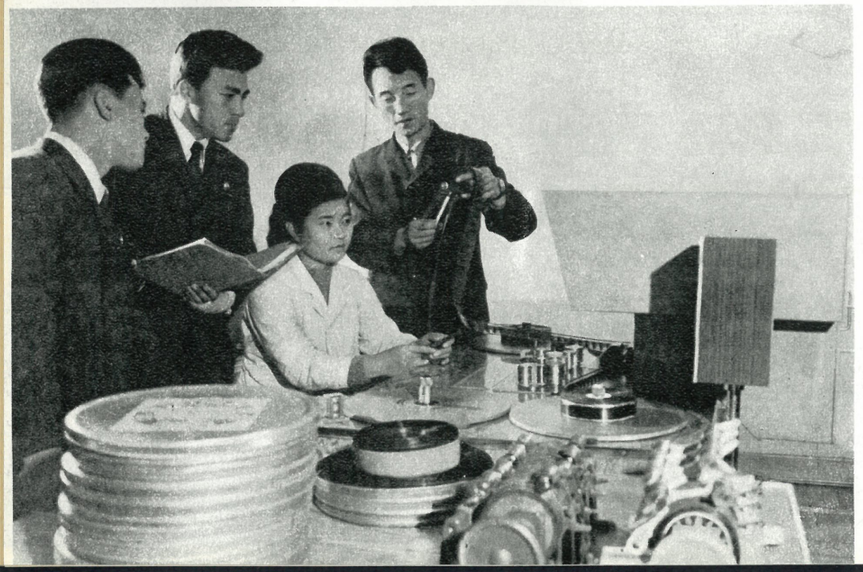
Artistes in the Making

At the Cinematographic College

Students in shooting practice

Students developing their artistic skill

Outdoor shooting



Students of the production department consolidate their knowledge in the montaging room

At the Arts College

Students quite often hold joint review of their works under the guidance of their teacher

Students of the embroidery department

At the Music and Dance College

Student learning how to play *kayagum,* **a Korean national instrument**

Student learning how to blow *changsaenap,* **a Korean national instrument**

In the dance rehearsal room

Promising pianist

Teacher and little violinist

Hero-Workteam Chief of the Kusong Machine-tool Plant

Li Yong Gon, Hero-Workteam Chief

His workteam members are always lauded for their high sense of responsibility as the master and congratulated on their labour feats

Li Yong Gon always makes innovations in production

Li Yong Gon sums up the results of the day's work of his workteam members

His workteam members rack their brains to design a new machine

At home

the capacity of tractor production to more than 30,000 at a bound. Along with this, the bases of automobile production including the Sungri Automobile Combine were expanded and reinforced, so that their production capacity increased radically.

In this period our engineering industry produced such modern excavation equipment as 5,000-metre drills, 300-h.p. bulldozers and 10-cubic-metre heavy excavators, such large power equipment as 50,000-kva generators and 200,000-kva transformers, and many other kinds of heavy-duty machines and equipment such as 20-metre lathes, 18-metre turning lathes, 60-ton freight cars, "Kumsong"-model diesel locomotives, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines. It also turned out and supplied complete sets of plants for numerous modern factories and enterprises.

In the six-year period shipbuilding increased more than four times. Among the rest, the building of large ships including those of 15,000-20,000 tons made rapid progress.

In the chemical industry existing chemical fertilizer factories were better equipped and reinforced, new chemical fertilizer factories including a modernly-equipped large urea fertilizer factory built, with the result that in the first two years of the Six-Year Plan a production capacity of over one million tons of phosphate was newly created on the basis of domestic raw materials. In consequence, the 3 million-ton goal of chemical fertilizer production was triumphantly reached in 1975.

In the six-year period the capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride production increased to 50,000 tons respectively, and the production of staple fibres and rayon yarn, too, rose noticeably.

Oil refineries were built and new large-scale bases of petrochemical industry created in the western and eastern areas of the country. In the six-year period, the production of various medicaments increased 2.3 times and medical appliances more than 7.2 times.

Existing cement factories were better equipped and expanded and the Sunchon Cement Factory with a capacity of 3 million tons was built in only a little over two years to go into production. In 1976 our country's capacity of cement production exceeded 8 million tons.

All branches of light industry made rapid progress and thus the major consumer goods production goals of the Six-Year Plan including that of textiles were reached a year and a half ahead of time. The total capacity of textile production rose above 600 million metres in our country.

In the six-year period, various types of knitting equipment including outer garment knitting equipment with a capacity of 15 million pieces were installed newly, with the result that the knitting capacity rose 6 times for sweaters and jerseys, 1.6 times for underwear, and 1.8 times for hosiery. Many clothing factories were newly built or expanded.

In the period the output of footwear increased more than 2.4 times.

The six-year period witnessed great progress in the food industry of our country.

Plants for processing fruit, vegetables, meat and fish were built in all cities and counties. Large-size refrigeration plants with a respective storage capacity of more than 120,000 tons were built in production areas; many refrigeration plants erected in consuming areas; and over 200 cold storages set up in cities and counties for the consuming purpose.

The Pyongyang Corn Starch Factory was expanded to a 100,000 ton capacity, and a large corn starch factory was newly built in every province. A riced corn meal factory was built up in every city and county. Besides, the Pyongyang Flour Processing Combine with a capacity of 100,000 tons sprang up, and modern flour processing factories have been built in local towns.

In the six-year period we carried on pelagic and inshore fishings actively and thus reached the target of 1.6 million ton marine products a year and seven months ahead of schedule. A great number of large fishing boats including 3,750-ton trawlers and 5,000-ton freezer transport ships were replenished.

At a number of factories and enterprises comprehensive mechanization was carried out and automatic equipment, semi-automatic equipment and automatic streamlines widely introduced, making labour easier and highly productive, and industrial TV and remote control were introduced, bringing about a great change in eliminating heat-affected and harmful labour.

Brilliant Victory of Juche Farming Methods

According to the policy of making agricultural production highly intensive, the Party and the Government of the Republic exerted great efforts, first of all, to consolidate and develop the achievements in irrigation and, in particular, to introduce irrigation in the non-paddy fields during the Six-Year Plan.

In the plan period a total of 117 reservoirs including Lake Manpung-ho, Lake Unpa-ho, Yontan and Pyongwon Reservoirs were newly built, and this led to a 1.5-fold increase in our country's water storage capacity; 8,850 pumping stations were built anew and thus the water-lifting capacity, too, increased 1.8 times; and the irrigation projects for non-paddy fields were pushed ahead energetically by various methods to bring 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields under irrigation.

Thus, we greatly overfulfilled in a very short period of time the task of irrigation projects for non-paddy fields set forth at the Fifth Party Congress, extending the irrigation system of the country from the plain areas to intermediate and mountainous regions and completing in the main the introduction of irrigation not only in paddy but also in non-paddy fields.

The objective set in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" for boosting the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* of arable land to more than one ton was achieved with credit already in 1975, and in 1977 the figure reached 1,300 kilogrammes for paddy fields and 1,200 kilogrammes for maize fields. Compared with 1970, the supply of herbicides swelled 2.4 times in 1977.

In 1977 the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land increased to 6 in the flat areas and 5 in the intermediate and mountainous areas. The number of trucks per 100 *chongbo* of arable land reached one, and more than 30,000 rice transplanting machines and large numbers of modern farm machines were supplied anew to the rural areas. Today, most of farming operations are done mechanically, and even rice transplanting has been mechanized. Now all farmers do farm work joyously with ease.

We reached two years ahead of time the high target of 7 million tons of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan and produced more than 8 million tons in 1976 and 8.5 million tons in 1977 in spite of such adverse weather conditions.

And in 1976, as against 1970 the output of vegetables showed a 1.6-fold growth, and the output of tobacco, hops and other industrial crops also grew considerably.

Chicken and duck plants equipped with modern technology were built anew in the local areas and new modern pig plants and 169 assorted feed factories came into being in major cities and workers' settlements. Thus, a solid foundation for stock-breeding was laid to produce more than 550,000 tons of meat per annum.

In the six-year period many more orchards were laid out and the task of bringing the country's total fruit area to 300,000 *chongbo* was also fulfilled with honour. The fruit yield increased 2.2 times. In this period, the output of cocoons, too, rose 2.2 times.

Rapid Development of Transport and Communications

In the six-year period, 380 kilometres of railway lines, including the Chongjin-Musan, Chongjin-Rajin and Pyongyang-Madong sections, were newly switched over to electric traction. As a result, the proportion of electric traction to the aggregate railway freight haulage went up to 66 per cent.

Parallel with this, diesel traction was widely introduced in the railways, so that the carrying capacity of railways increased further on major trunk and branch lines in the western area.

Many new railway projects were also undertaken. In this period a total of 471 kilometres of railways including the Ichon-Sepo line were newly built, and the narrow-gauge lines between Haeju and Paechon and between Sinchon and Changyon were replaced with standard-gauge rails.

In the period from 1971 to 1976 many locomotives and freight cars were produced and supplied: electric and diesel locomotives increased 1.5 times, heavy-duty freight cars including coal and ore cars 1.8 times, and the share of heavy-duty waggons in the composition of freight cars rose noticeably.

Motor and water transport also made swift progress. In 1976 the number of trucks in the field of land transport was 1.8 times that in 1970. In the six-year period the number of big cargo boats increased greatly and harbours reconstructed on an expansion basis, so that the traffic capacity for trade goods increased 2.7 times. Many more water routes were opened and thus river transport was expanded speedily.

In 1976, as compared with 1970, the total length of telephone lines between cities increased 4.7 times and the urban telephone circuits were extended 1.6 times. The networks of industrial telephone and wireless communication were expanded and the radio broadcasting output doubled. Notably, in the plan period the TV broadcasting output quadrupled and TV relay stations were set up everywhere. As a result, the task of covering the whole country with TV networks was carried out brilliantly.

Flowering and Developing National Culture, Radical Improvement of People's Welfare

In the period between 1970 and 1976 the number of colleges and universities increased from 129 to 155. And higher technical schools were reorganized into higher specialized schools of college standard. We created a one-million army of intellectuals by newly training upwards of 600,000 technicians and specialists during the Six-Year Plan. In 1976 technicians and specialists accounted for 19.2 per cent of the total number of people employed in our national economy, and the number of technicians and specialists per cooperative farm increased from 17.5 in 1969 to 55 in 1976.

In the plan period, for the introduction of universal 11-year compulsory education our Party and the Government of the Republic newly reared over 70,000 teachers and additionally built more than 46,000 classrooms and over 5,000 kindergartens through a movement involving the whole society and the entire masses.

We completed the introduction of universal 11-year compulsory education which gives one-year preschool compulsory training and 10-year compulsory schooling in only four short years from September 1972 to September 1975 in all parts of the country.

In the six-year period science and socialist national culture and art blossomed and developed in an all-round way.

Thousands of revolutionary literary and art works were produced, including the revolutionary operas "The Sea of Blood," "The Flower Girl" and "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member" adapted from immortal classics, as well as a number of other revolutionary operas and more than 1,060 pieces of feature films.

In this period we built the Korean Revolution Museum and erected historical monuments and revolutionary history museums on historic sites of revolution including Wangjae-san and on revolutionary battle sites.

Film studios and film-developing centres were enlarged greatly and a large number of new theatres, cinemas and cultural halls were set up, including the Mansudae Art Theatre, the People's Palace of Culture, February 8th House of Culture, Nampo Theatre, Anju Theatre and Tokchon Theatre.

Our Party and Government raised the wages of all workers, technicians and office employees drastically, by an average of 31.5 per cent, in the latter half of 1970. This was followed by another important step to increase the wages of low-paid workers and office employees by 10-24 per cent in many fields of the national economy.

The average per-household monetary income of cooperative farmers surpassed already in 1974 the level envisaged for the last year of the Six-Year Plan.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic took historic measures in 1974 to abolish the system of taxation completely and once and for all in our country. Our country became the first tax-free country in the world.

Our Party and Government cut the prices of manufactured goods on a number of occasions with the speedy growth of production in the plan period.

Especially, in 1974 we reduced the prices of over 21,800 kinds of manufactured goods including fabrics, knitwear, shoes and articles of daily use drastically, by 30 per cent on an average and 50 per cent at maximum.

The additional benefits our working people received every year through various popular measures of the state in the six-year period were 1.7 times greater on an average than in the previous seven-year period. These benefits are today greater than the remuneration they receive for their work.

The per-household real income of factory and office workers rose 1.7 times and that of farmers 1.8 times in the six-year period.

In Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, a magnificent modern metro was built and the Pipa, Sangwon and Rakwon Streets sprang up. Local cities such as Sariwon, Huichon, Nampo, Chongjin, Hamhung and Wonsan, and townships such as Anju and Tokchon, were rebuilt into better and modern ones, and county seats, workers' settlements and farm villages were built up more beautifully.

In the plan period, urban multi-storied apartment houses for 414,000 families and rural modern houses for 472,000 families were constructed to meet more fully the needs of the working people for housing.

In this period bus services were introduced between villages in all counties, and waterworks completed in all rural villages.

Public health services further developed and therapy and disease prevention for the working people were strengthened. Hospitals attached to medical colleges in major cities as well as county hospitals were newly built, all hospitals were furnished with up-to-date medical appliances and facilities, and the policy for converting clinics in rural villages into hospitals was carried into effect with credit.

In our country the networks of public health establishments were extended to all inhabited areas and universal, completely free medical care provided better to the population. As a result, in 1976 the average life span of the population reached 73 years: 70 for men and 76 for women.

Feature Film

"Following the Course of Life"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Nothing is more honourable for a man than to dedicate his life to the cause of revolution and to the good of his country, his people and the working class."

The Korean Feature Film Studio recently produced a feature film "Following the Course of Life." It shows vividly the valuable truth taught by the great leader through the process of the revolutionary growth of a young intellectual of petty-bourgeois origin in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

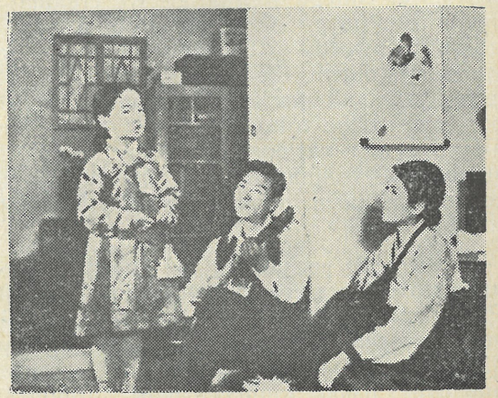
In the dark days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule Myong Un, the hero of the film, does everything he can to study medical science, pocketing all manner of national humiliation and discrimination, and becomes a doctor and keeps a small hospital.

As an intellectual of a colonial nation he hates the Japanese imperialists and treats the poor Korean patients with his whole heart with a national conscience.

He only thinks of leading a sweet and happy life with his wife and child, running his hospital which he set up with much effort and keeping his national conscience.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors occupy Korea and our people resolutely fight against them.

Myong Un does not know well about the revolution but only seeks the sweet home life



This reality of Korea places him at the crossroads.

One day, Ki Ho (Myong Un's schoolmate), an interpreter of the Japanese garrison commander, induces Myong Un to treat the garrison commander's wound inflicted by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

He is forced to serve the enemy.

That very evening a woman in simple country woman's attire appears at his hospital and asks him to go and see a patient at Kangbuk village.

She is Kang Ok Nyo, a woman guerrilla of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. He follows her into a thick forest where he meets a wounded political instructor of the KPRA. His wound requires immediate operation.

But the Japanese imperialist aggressors swarm to the forest and a hot battle begins. At this critical juncture the KPRA men earnestly ask him to take good care of the wounded and rush to the battle scene.

Myong Un cannot be indifferent to the political instructor in dangerous conditions and starts operation with a heroic resolution.

But Myong Un, because of his petty bourgeois weakness, is afraid of his failure in his operation in the thick forest with no arrangements made and of its consequence, and he thinks of his home and his lovely wife and child.

Following Kang Ok Nyo, a woman guerrilla of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Myong Un goes to the secret camp where the wounded political instructor is

As time goes by, he, mixing with KPRA men, sees all the deeds of KPRA men with another eye and is deeply moved by them. He marvels at the strong will of the political instructor who endures such a painful operation without anaesthetic.

On his way home, when Kang Ok Nyo, the woman guerrilla, who is coming to see him off home, encounters with the enemy, she lures them away from her revolutionary comrades at the risk of her life. The political instructor, though wounded, encourages him and teaches him the revolutionary truth. This deeply touches Myong Un's heart.

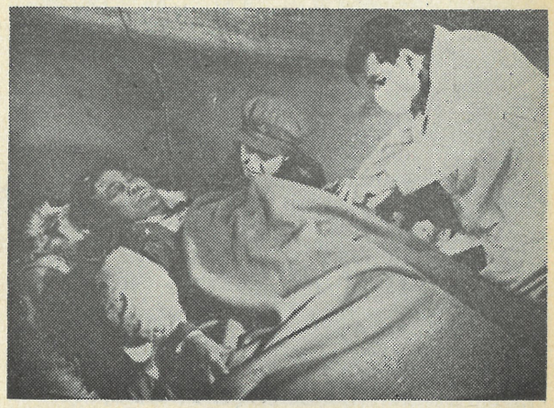
The political instructor tells him that Ok Nyo, her husband killed by the enemy three years ago, took up arms to make revolution, torn apart from her lovely child. This story gives a great impulse to him.

"...Because we are deeply convinced that we can win victory without fail when we fight under the leadership of the General, we are not pessimistic even though we are left all alone on an isolated island and readily give our youth on the scaffold, singing the revolutionary song."

The words of the political instructor make him think again of how he should live.

He fully experiences the stabbing pains of a

Myong Un conducts a major operation without anaesthetic



stateless people. Though, he thought that there is no force on earth which would save his fellow countrymen from distress, and has consoled himself with treating the poor patients with his whole heart.

Now he knows how he should live.

He has a revolutionary world outlook in the crucible of life.

He promises to the political instructor to come back with provisions and medicines and comes down home from mountains.

But his wife and little daughter who have been eagerly waiting for him would not allow him out again, clinging to his sleeves.

On the other hand, Ki Ho, at the dictates of Japs, tries cunningly to use Myong Un in the "punitive operations" against the KPRA, threatening and blackmailing and appeasing him.

But Myong Un cannot betray so beautiful and noble-minded guerrillas.

He thinks and thinks of how to do and makes up his mind. He leaves home for the place designated to meet the political instructor.

After many troubles and difficulties he gets there. But he finds the thatched hut empty, where the political instructor should be.

He is at a loss what to do in emptiness and despair. There appears Ki Ho with the enemy. At this moment KPRA men turn up and wipe out the enemy. Myong Un shoots Ki Ho with a burning hatred and meets the political instructor with a swelling emotion.

The political instructor tells him that the great leader General Kim Il Sung asked the KPRA men to thank him for having treated the revolutionaries, defying all trials and hardships and stressed time and again that they should not forget such grateful people supporting them and instructed to move his family for safety. This story touches his heart deeply.

Later, Myong Un moves to other place on the instructions of the great leader and works for the revolution, and in doing this he feels true happiness.

He regards it as his greatest happiness to devote himself to the revolution under the guidance of General Kim Il Sung.

The film ends with the scene of Myong Un, as a member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and Ok Nyo, as a liaison woman, meeting again.

The film shows vividly how the hero Myong Un is awakened gradually through trying ordeals to take part in the glorious revolutionary struggle under the guidance of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and feel the great worth of life.

Thus, the feature film "Following the Course of Life" teaches the people the great truth of life and is warmly received by them.

Li Su Kang

The political instructor goes to point No. 2, teaching Myong Un the revolutionary truth

Myong Un leaves his home for the place where he promised to meet with the political instructor in spite of threat, blackmail and appeasement of Ki Ho, a stooge of Japanese imperialism

Fundamental Principle of Socialist Pedagogy

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published the "Theses on Socialist Education" at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. One of the most important contents of the theses is the idea on the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy and the principles to carry it out.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy consists in revolutionizing, working-classizing and communizing men." ("Theses on Socialist Education," Eng. ed., p. 4.)

In his theses, the great leader formulated the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy, saying that it consists in revolutionizing, working-classizing and communizing men, in other words, it is to equip men with the revolutionary ideas of communism and, on this basis, to ensure that they acquire profound scientific knowledge and build up strong bodies. And he taught that in order to implement this principle we should strictly observe the four principles—the principle of embodying the Party spirit and working-class spirit in education, the principle of establishing Juche in education, the principle of combining education with revolutionary practice and the principle of the socialist state taking responsibility for organizing and conducting educational work.

Clarification of the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy and the basic principles of socialist education is of great theoretical and practical significance in making our education perfect Juche-based revolutionary education and in the development of the working-class theory on revolutionary education.

With the definition of the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy, the main direction of rearing communist revolutionaries has become clear.

Rearing men of a new communist type with independent consciousness and creative ability to recognize and alter the world is the most important task to be fulfilled for the building of socialism and communism.

For successfully carrying out this historic task, real communist revolutionaries' qualities and qualifications and the direction of education to train such revolutionaries must be made clear.

In his theses the great leader said that revolutionary ideas, deep knowledge and strong body are the qualities and qualifications essential for comprehensively-developed men of a communist type, and scientific and technical and physical education, therefore, should be conducted as an integrated process while priority is given to ideological training, in socialist education. The value and quality of a person is determined by his ideological consciousness. Only when a man is armed with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and the communist world outlook, can he display a high degree of independence and creativeness and devote all his wisdom and talents to the revolution and construction.

Therefore, in socialist education the main emphasis should be laid on politico-ideological education and the chief efforts should be directed to arming people with communist ideas.

Communist revolutionaries should possess deep knowledge and strong body in addition to high revolutionary consciousness.

The creative activities of men for reforming nature and society should be supported by scientific knowledge and strong bodies. Only when man has the capacity to understand the world and reform it in a revolutionary way can he participate purposefully in the revolutionary struggle for building socialism and communism. A strong body is the physical guarantee for all activities of man.

In socialist education, therefore, scientific and technical and physical education should be strengthened.

The elucidation of the main direction of socialist education places us in a position

to bring about a perfectly scientific and revolutionary settlement of all problems arising from the construction of socialist education including the content and methods of education.

As the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy points out the main direction of bringing up revolutionaries we have become able to promote vigorously the ideological and cultural revolutions for reeducating all members of society in communism with a clear-cut goal and prospect.

The idea on the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy and the basic principles of socialist education set out by the great leader in his educational theses shows the way to develop socialist education as a complete Party and working-class education

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In its class essence, socialist education is an education of the Party and the working class.

"...Only the education of the Party and the working class can rear men to be revolutionaries true to the Party and the revolution and contribute to the revolutionary cause of the working class, to the cause of socialism and communism." (Ibid., p. 7.)

The process of educating and remoulding people along communist lines is that of eliminating the survivals of feudalism, capitalism and all other outdated ideas and arming them with the revolutionary ideas of the working class; it is the process of fierce ideological battle, class battle between bourgeois ideology and communist ideology.

Therefore, in order to train revolutionaries really faithful to the cause of socialism and communism, socialist education should be a complete education of the Party and the working class.

If we don't observe the principle of the Party spirit and working-class spirit in education but give spotty education which obscures the distinctions between the working and capitalist class, we cannot prevent the infiltration of reactionary ideas and degenerate modes of life spread by the imperialists and their lackeys and people may get spotty and serve all classes indiscriminately. Then we can neither occupy two fortresses of communism nor guard the revolutionary gains already won.

In his theses the great leader said that education assumes a class character and that the Party spirit and working-class spirit is the life and soul of socialist education and showed the clear-cut ways to make socialist education a complete education of the Party and the working class.

The theses points out that to do so, it is necessary to establish thoroughly the Party's monolithic ideological system in education, organize and conduct the whole educational work in accordance with the Party line and policy, firmly guarantee the Party's guidance in education and make education in loyalty to the Party the keynote in the whole process of educational work.

The theses also teaches that it is necessary to give the working-class edge and thoroughly defend the interests of the working class and fully meet its demands in all spheres of educational work.

This position in educational work enables us to solve all problems arising in socialist education with the Juche idea, the great guiding idea of our revolution, as an ideological, theoretical and methodological basis and correctly embody the Juche idea in socialist education.

And it makes it possible to fight against all reactionary bourgeois educational ideas spread by the imperialists and their lackeys and the opportunist educational theories that preach the non-ideological character and "liberalization" of education and firmly guard the purity of socialist education, and give full play to the superiority of socialist education over capitalist education.

The original idea on the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy and the basic principles of socialist education shows the way to make socialist education a Juche-oriented education which contributes to one's country's revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...socialist education must become Juche-oriented education that makes teaching and training conform with the realities of one's country and the interests of one's people and trains people as masters of the revolution in one's country." (Ibid., pp. 10-11.)

Socialism and communism is built with each national state as a unit. Therefore, the revolutionaries serving the revolutionary cause of the working class should be

fully ready to responsibly carry out their country's revolution to the end and must be able to do so.

This shows that socialist education should be education to foster men into the masters of their national revolution, education which thoroughly serves their national revolution.

In his theses, the great leader, speaking of the principle of establishing Juche, taught that all the problems of educational work should be solved creatively from an independent position, people should be taught to be acquainted well with things of their own, and flunkeyism and dogmatism in education must be rejected categorically.

He defined the combination of education with practice as one of the basic principles of educational work and made it possible to conduct education in such a way that all theories and learnings of the students can actively help towards their country's revolution and construction.

Indeed, the principles of establishing Juche in education and combining education with practice point out the way to resolutely repudiate education giving theory for theory's sake, flunkeyist and dogmatist education, develop socialist education into an independent and revolutionary education, and improve and perfect all aspects of teaching and training as required by the revolution and construction.

The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy and the basic principles of educational work set out in the theses show how the socialist state should take responsibility for organizing and conducting educational work and how education should be mightily promoted by the whole society.

The state of proletarian dictatorship assumes the historical mission of educating and remoulding all members of society and building socialism and communism.

So it should take up socialist education as one of its most important tasks and organize and conduct it responsibly.

Only when the socialist state with the solid independent national economy and powerful means of ideological education and culture takes responsibility for educational work can the huge material demands of educational work be satisfied fully and modern educational conditions and sound social circumstances created.

In the theses the great leader explicated the function and role of the socialist state and the position and specific features of socialist education, defined it as one of the basic principles of educational work for the socialist state to take responsibility for organizing and conducting educational work, and clarified the problems of principle arising therefrom.

The theses points out that the socialist state should give definite priority to educational work over all other work, and should conduct educational work on the principle of educating and training all members of society constantly, and should assume responsibility for providing all necessary conditions for education.

Such revolutionary stand of the state towards educational work makes it possible to vigorously push forward all the difficult and huge educational work—the education of the rising generation and adults and the training of national cadres—as a nationwide work and greatly promote the working-classization, revolutionization and intellectualization of the whole society.

Indeed, the idea on the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great educational thought which defines the general orientation of socialist education, renders it revolutionary and scientific and makes our education a powerful weapon mightily promoting the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The presentation of this original idea is an epoch-making event which marked a new stage in the development of human educational thought and the communist theory.

Wangjae-san Revolution Museum

The Wangjae-san Revolution Museum was set up in October 1975, in reflection of the unanimous will and desire of all our people to pass down from generation to generation the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It consists of an introductory hall, 15 rooms and a cyclorama hall.

There is at the place of honour in the introductory hall the picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, inspiring our people, robbed of sovereignty by the Japanese imperialists, with the hope of national liberation, overlooking the land of three thousand *ri* from Mt. Wangjae-san, the holy mountain of the revolution.

Rooms Nos. 1 and 2 are devoted to the display of the historical materials on the early revolutionary activities of the great leader and the creation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by him.

The main paintings in these rooms show his untiring struggle in the early days of his revolutionary activities such as the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the presentation of the Juche-motivated revolutionary line and preparations for armed struggle. From them we can see clearly the wise guidance of the great leader who led our revolutionary movement along the road of brilliant victory under the great Juche banner.

Already at that time the revolutionary organizations started to appear under the rays of the great Juche idea in the northern border region and were energetically struggling to put into effect the Juche-oriented strategic and tactical policies of the Korean revolution put forth by the respected and beloved leader.

Room No. 3 is dedicated to the display of the letters "General Kim Il Sung's First Advance into the Homeland" and the main painting portraying the great leader guiding the historic Wangjae-san Meeting and the systematic historical materials on his creation of the guerrilla bases and his advance into the motherland.

The great leader analyzed scientifically the prevailing situation and started to carry into practice the great plan of advance into the fatherland he had had in his mind from the first days of his revolutionary activities to meet the urgent requirements of revolutionary development and decided to move into the Onsong area of political and military importance in the homeland.

On March 11, 1933, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army across the Tuman-gang River and made the first inerasable footprints in Tamak-gol valley in the motherland.

The great leader's first advance into the homeland was a great historic event which instilled the hope of resurrection and fighting passion in the compatriots who had been eagerly waiting for his helping hand under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialists and shed the dawn of revolution on the fatherland upon which the dark clouds of Japanese imperialist rule had heavily weighed.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We must expand and develop our anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland, however vicious the enemy's moves, however difficult the situation." ("To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland," Eng. ed., pp. 7-8.)

The revolutionary policies set forth by the great leader in his speech "To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland" delivered at the historic Wangjae-san Meeting were of great historic significance in bringing about a great upsurge in the whole Korean revolutionary movement centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The bronze statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung erected on Mt. Wangjae-san, a holy mountain of the revolution

Rooms Nos. 4 and 5 display the materials showing the establishment of the people's revolutionary government by the great leader in the guerrilla base and a number of democratic reforms carried out by him there and his energetic struggle for the strengthening of the revolutionary forces.

At the time the guerrilla base had been further strengthened and a solid foundation laid to rapidly expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Room No. 6 shows the materials on the activities of the political workers of the KPRA in the homeland before and after the historic Wangjae-san Meeting and on the struggle of the home revolutionary organizations including the "Peasants' Mutual Aid Association" and a congratulatory banner sent by the members of these revolutionary organizations to the guerrilla base.

The cyclorama hall is devoted to the display of a grand epic picture of the revolutionary organizations and people in the northern border region including the Onsong area actively supporting the people in the guerrilla base and the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The materials and picture on view convincingly and profoundly demonstrate the correctness and vitality of the policies set forth by the great leader at the historic Wangjae-san Meeting.

The next rooms display the materials showing the correctness of the great leader's policies on the fortification of the guerrilla base and the establishment of an all-people defence system and materials on his campaign in north Manchuria, the Tahuangwei Meeting and the Yaoyingkou Meeting and others. These materials show vividly the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader who brought about a great upsurge in the whole Korean revolutionary movement centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the great Juche banner in spite of all ordeals and difficulties and prove clearly that our people could fight unyieldingly even under the

brutal fascist suppression and tyranny of the Japanese imperialists as the great leader guided the revolution.

Room No. 11 displays the materials on the historical period when the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the preparations for founding a party were conducted briskly on a countrywide scale, the anti-Japanese armed struggle spread deep into the homeland relying on the Mt. Paekdu-san base, and a great upsurge took place in the Korean revolution, according to the strategic and tactical policy set forth by the great leader at the Nanhutou Meeting.

The materials on the foundation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the brilliant victory of the Pochonbo battle, the Nanpaitzu Meeting, the "Arduous March," the Peitatingtzu Meeting and the brilliant victory of the Musan area battle show impressively the correctness and great vitality of the strategic and tactical policy set forth by the great leader at the historic Nanhutou Meeting.

The visitors to the museum are deeply moved by the fatherly love of the great leader for his men and the boundless fidelity of the KPRA men to him.

Especially, they see the lasting paragon of the true revolutionary fighter in the picture of the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, guarding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Commander of the KPRA, at the risk of her life in the Tashaoho battle.

Room No.12 shows that the great leader put forward the strategy and tactics at the historic Hsiaohaerhpaling Meeting and led wisely the military and political activities of small units to materialize them.

Room No.13 shows the boundless respect and love of the people for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the peerless patriot, and the unbreakable might of our people rallied firmly around him through a grand epic picture.

This grand epic picture gives a vivid description of the stonemasons carving letters "General of Mt. Paekdu-san" in reflection of the unanimous desire of our people to be loyal to him, members of the Women's Association making the uniform for the fatherly leader, people coming out gallantly in the revolutionary struggle with arms and explosives, people looking up to the great leader with *sansam* and young antler to give him in reflection of the unanimous desire of our people sincerely wishing him a long life in good health and the KPRA men marching into the homeland under his command.

The next rooms show systematically with many historical materials that the great leader put forward the strategic and tactical policy for the final battle for the liberation of the country and wisely led the struggle to carry it into practice, and liberated the country and returned home in triumph.

The main picture painting the noble image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, who returned home in triumph amid the enthusiastic cheers of our people, inspires the visitors with boundless respect and love for the respected and beloved leader, the liberator of our people, and with great pride in living and fighting under his wise guidance.

The Wangjae-san Revolution Museum is a grand palace for the education on the revolutionary traditions which offers a deep and wide knowledge of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader and rouses our people to a vigorous struggle to complete splendidly the revolutionary cause of Juche started by him.

SHORT CUT TO REUNIFICATION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The institution of a north-south Confederation is the most reasonable way to achieve national union and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country." ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 308.)

The north-south Confederation proposed by the great leader means that while maintaining the present political institutions of the north and the south as they are for the time being, an all-nation confederative government should be formed without regard to institutions, religious beliefs, ideologies and ideals to settle matters of common national concern in a coordinated way and conduct external activities as a single state under the one nomenclature of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN as one state representing the whole nation.

The Korean people had lived as a single nation with one state through history. The question of their country's reunification is that of putting an end to the artificial division of Korea by the US imperialists and their stooges and rejoining the severed national ties.

The division of the country has brought immeasurable national misfortunes and misery upon the Korean people.

Because of the obstructive moves of the internal and external partitionists, the uniform development of the nation has been blocked for more than 30 years now. The result is that the gap between north and south is growing wider and wider in all spheres, creating a catastrophic situation ever unknown in history in south Korea and gradually wiping out even the commonness of our nation.

Therefore, we must first achieve national reunification though we cannot attain the unity of institutions, ideologies and religious beliefs at once. This is a vital problem on which the destiny of the nation depends and is badly needed to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The proposed north-south Confederation is the most reasonable way to meet such urgent requirement.

The north-south Confederation will make it possible to jointly settle all problems related to the interests of the whole nation through the consultation of the confederative government and jointly conduct external activities. This will render it possible to have contact and conduct exchange between north and south in all fields and guarantee the coordinated development of the nation.

The north-south Confederation will make it possible to take effective measures to curb the foreign imperialists' aggression and interference in the internal affairs and defend the dignity and honour of the nation and to solve the problem of preventing fascistization and promoting democratization in south Korea to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

It will bring about economic and cultural contact and exchange between north and

south and render it possible to restore the destroyed economy of south Korea and improve the south Korean people's living conditions with the strong economy of the northern half of the Republic and prevent the ideological and cultural infiltration of the imperialists in south Korea and defend and develop our national culture.

It will also make it possible to take joint measures to repulse foreign imperialist aggression and firmly guard the security of the country and the nation and to enter the international arena including the UN as a single state and ensure the uniform development of the nation in the field of external activities.

It will promote mutual understanding of the north and south, successfully bring about their unity and collaboration and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The country's reunification is the work for the interests of the whole nation and a nationwide undertaking which can be attainable only through the united efforts and struggle of the whole nation.

Joining the efforts of the whole nation and its unity is required more urgently for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country because the foreign imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are hell-bent on the "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the territorial and national division.

Under the north-south Confederation the north and south will not interfere in the other side's internal affairs but settle jointly all problems posed between them on the agreement reached through the consultation of the confederative government.

In the course, the north and south will dispel misunderstanding and mistrust and deepen their understanding and trust.

When the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust is created, the north and south will strive to find and further develop common denominators, disregarding differences, and will be able to unite and collaborate, avoiding confrontation.

Then the north and south, through the establishment of a Confederation, will be able to achieve great national unity, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals and social systems.

Great national unity will make it possible to isolate the external and internal partitionists to the maximum and successfully check and frustrate all their moves towards aggression and national split and properly solve all problems for the country's reunification independently by the Korean people themselves and peacefully on the democratic principle.

The achievement of great national unity through a Confederation is also of great significance in ending the occupation of south Korea by the US troops, the chief obstacle to reunification, and removing tension from Korea and maintaining world peace and security.

Indeed, the establishment of a north-south Confederation is the most reasonable way to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and an absolutely just and realistic save-the-nation proposal acceptable to all.

The entire Korean people and the progressive people of the world actively support the north-south Confederation proposal put forward by the great leader and want to see its realization.

Only the imperialist reactionary forces and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are against the institution of a north-south Confederation.

We cannot have any talks on and take any proper measures with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the traitorous national partitionists.

When the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are overthrown and a democratic government is established in south Korea, we can have talks about the problem of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and institute a north-south Confederation with it.

The Korean people will surely foil the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The people in many countries of the world are now suffering much from a water famine plus a food crisis."

The south Korean publications continue to report the south Korean countryside facing a severe famine and mass starvation due to the terrible heat wave.

The *Hyokmyong Chonson*, organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, says:

The south Korean countryside is now suffering from total failure in farming and starvation as a result of the Yushin reform.

In the prolonged spell of hot weather crops have withered up to differ little from dry wild grasses and agricultural production faces the worst-ever crisis.

The famine in south Korea is more tragic than in any other parts of the world.

Today the south Korean people stand at the crossroads of life or death.

South Korea's agricultural production is hard hit by cold, drought, blight and noxious insects and flood, causing a great social chaos.

Last summer throughout the south Korean countryside rice plants withered away and peasants turned up rice fields and planted bean, vegetables and buckwheat.

Contrary to the trend of modern agriculture, paddies are turned into non-paddies, which is to be observed only in south Korea.

This is coupled with flood.

The flood which swept Kyonggi Province in early July last year afflicted more than 80,000 persons and carried away or buried over 8,000 *chongbo* of farmland, reducing grain harvest by 40,000 tons.

A French journalist who had been to south Korea said:

"I have been to many countries of Asia and the rest of the world suffering from the capricious weather. South Korea suffers most from it in the world."

Out of number are peasants who suffer from drought and flood. Drought scorches the land, withers crops and hurts people's hearts, and an overnight heavy rain damages vast farmland and properties.

Rain or shine, people are never free from cares.

The paper also describes a peasant, with his family, quitting his home village without destination in quest of livelihood, having lost means of existence due to failure in farming, as saying:

...My heart is fit to break at the thought that I should leave my native village where I was born and have lived for 40 years.

My wife is sobbing in the room, with a few bundles of shabby things in one corner.

The youngest son who was sitting in silence asks her all of a sudden: 'Mom, can we live without going hungry after we leave here?'

How long we have been pressed by hunger!

Even in autumn I cannot fill the small stomach of my children.

I must fill their stomach. But where?

I had five patches of paddies and I poured my heart's blood into them. I worked there from early morning till late at night. I did my best to produce something to pay back my debt to the landlord.

The sun shined and the paddies cracked. I fetched water from the Rakdong-gang River four kilometres away together with my wife and children to revive the dying rice plants.

Then noxious insects attacked them. I caught them in the paddies throughout the summer. To make the matter worse, flood came. I had to stand rice plants to save them from the mud carried by the flood. I fought drought, flood and harmful insects, but I gathered nothing. And I have to abandon farming and leave my native village.

I failed to pay back the debt to the landlord and five patches of paddies were turned over to the landlord.

I have nothing to turn to any more.

Deprived of the paddies, the only means of livelihood, I must leave my native village. It seemed to me that a big river lies in my way and help comes from nowhere....

A foreign journalist who has toured the famine-stricken south Korean countryside wrote in his travel note:

"Nothing to eat is to be seen on the trees and the ground. Wild fruits, grass roots and tree bark have now become food for people.

Denuded trees, like men, seemed as if they were awaiting death.

I could see only in people's eyes burning with anger that they were living."

What is to blame for agricultural ruin and famine? It is not heavens or fate.

South Korea has land cultivated by the peasants and many rivers, big and small, flowing all the year round, and much underground water.

But they have no government which irrigates their fields and carries out afforestation and river conservancy to protect their fields against flood.

Such calamities in south Korea are an inevitable outcome of the colonial rule of US imperialism and the anti-popular repressive policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

They are also due to their agricultural policy aimed at the unlimited plunder of the peasants with little investment in agriculture.

That is why the people blame the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for having brought them frightful calamities and famine.

Now peasants express their indignation, saying: "Yushin ruins us. Yushin spells political and agricultural failure. The only way out for the people is to topple the Yushin regime."

The pent-up anger of the south Korean people will burst forth and spark off a strong resistance.

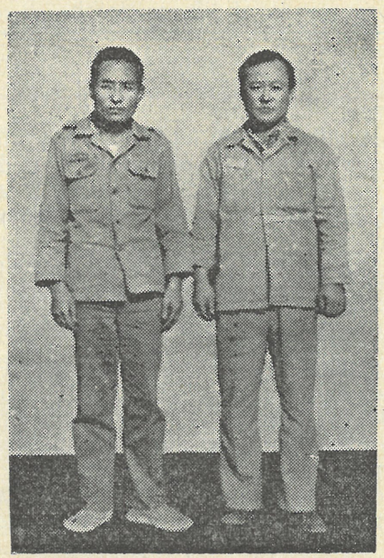
In Search of New Life

On October 12 final overhauler Li Jang Su and fuselage repairman Cho Byong Uk, assigned to the transport plane base shed of the south Korean puppet ground force in Chinhae, South Kyongsang Province, flew to the northern half of the Republic which they had yearned for for a long time in a plane in quest of a new life.

This just action is an explosion of the pent-up resentment of the south Korean people who are subjected to all manner of maltreatment and persecution under the tyranny of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang.

They were firmly convinced through their life experiences that the only road for them is to come under the care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation.

They are now living a worthwhile life, feeling it immensely happy to be under the tender care of the fatherly leader.



Li Jang Su (right) and Cho Byong Uk (left)

Unity—Source of Strength for the Countries of New-Emerging Forces

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Only by assisting and supporting each other in firm union can the third world countries frustrate the aggression and subversive acts of the imperialists, consolidate national independence, and successfully solve the difficult and complex problems arising in the course of building a new society." ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 314.)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought on the close unity of the peoples of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces clearly shows the Asian, African and Latin American peoples the way to succeed in their common revolutionary cause against the aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists and colonialists.

Today the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces are vigorously struggling to consolidate already won national independence, develop the economy and culture and build a new life, and destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one.

Their struggles are closely linked up with each other for the community of their character, contents and aims.

Therefore, they must firmly unite to carry out their revolutionary cause.

They can unite because of the sameness of their past lots and of the aim of their present struggles.

To uphold national independence and build a new life is their primary common task.

They won national independence and sovereignty and became the masters of their countries after their long struggle, and began to build new, rich and strong and prosperous states.

It is a fundamental problem related to the future fate of the countries of the new-emerging forces and their peoples to firmly defend and consolidate national independence.

The struggle to consolidate national independence is essentially a struggle to consolidate political independence against foreign imperialist domination and interference.

The struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces to build a new life is a struggle to eliminate all survivals of imperialism-colonialism and destroy its footholds and build their independent and creative life. So it meets with desperate resistance from the imperialists and colonialists.

The imperialists and colonialists are working in every way to rob these countries of their independence and sovereignty and to hinder their independent development and their efforts to build a new life.

Eloquent proof of this is furnished by the recent ceaseless acts of the imperialists, colonialists and racists against a number of the independent new-emerging countries—subversive activities, coup d'etat plots, interference in domestic affairs, political and economic pressure, military invasion, threat and blackmail and estrangement.

For this reason the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces, while defending and consolidating national independence, are meeting the counterrevolutionary offensive of the outrageous imperialists and their lackeys with their united efforts.

If they jointly fight in firm unity can they smash successfully any subversive activities and intervention of the imperialists and safeguard firmly national sovereignty and

independence.

Their close unity and cooperation enable them to succeed in repulsing economic blockade and pressure of the imperialists and colonialists and ending their plunder and exploitation and in building their national economy and culture through their economic, technical and cultural cooperation.

Unity is urgently needed to abolish the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and colonialists in the past and establish a new one.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonial system and a principal lever of imperialist domination and control, exploitation and plunder. Using this economic order set up in their favour, the imperialists and colonialists plundered and exploited the countries in Asia and Africa and Latin America at will and still plunder and exploit the developing countries. Without its destruction, therefore, can the peoples of the new-emerging countries neither free themselves from the economic subjugation and plunder of imperialism and colonialism nor shake off economic and technical backwardness.

In order to establish a new international economic order they should never be lured by the "aid" given by the foreign dominating forces which is something in the nature of causing illness and then administering medicine and should smash their alienating and splitting activities and firmly unite and ensure the unity of action.

The close unity of the peoples of the new-emerging countries is more urgent than ever before because the forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism are engaged in biddings for bigger shares and trying to draw the non-aligned countries to their sides to put under their domination and control and split and disintegrate the world revolutionary forces.

The imperialists and colonialists are trying to drive a wedge between the new-emerging countries and pit them against each other, cunningly using a number of disputes made by them.

In order to cope with this situation the peoples of these countries should form a united front against all forms of dominating forces and repulse resolutely their machinations for split, disintegration and scrambling.

The new-emerging countries should solve the difference and disputes arising among themselves through consultation on the principle of closely combining the national interests with the interests of the non-alignment movement as a whole and strengthening their unity.

As historical experience shows, unless the peoples of these countries counter the ever-intensifying subversive acts, interference in domestic affairs, and aggressive, splittist and alienating moves of the imperialists and colonialists with their unity, they will suffer greatly from them in carrying out their common cause of consolidating national independence and building a new life.

Unity is the source of indestructible strength for the peoples of the new-emerging countries.

In the past they could overthrow the old rule of imperialism and colonialism and win freedom and national independence by supporting each other and expressing solidarity with each other in close unity.

The unity of the countries of the new-emerging forces is the decisive guarantee of victory in their anti-imperialist common cause.

That is why today they are striving to strengthen unity, while opposing the aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists and their lackeys.

As life shows, today they are achieving good successes by taking joint action at the UN and other international meetings.

The peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces will smash the splitting and alienating machinations of the imperialists and their lackeys and hasten the victory of their common cause by fighting in close unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Song Il Bong

Among Togo's Close Friends

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Togolese people have won national independence through a protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Today, under the correct guidance of their distinguished leader, His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, they are making great progress in creating a new life."

Our magazine's journalist had a conversation with Pak Sun Yong, a member of the Mass Gymnastics Production Staff under the Physical Culture Guidance Committee of Korea, who had visited Togo as a member of our mass gymnastics delegation. We introduce their conversation:

Journalist: Our people treasure friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Togolese people. During your stay in Togo, you must have deeply felt the warm friendly sentiments of the Togolese people towards the Korean people, I think.

Pak: Korea and Togo are far away from each other across oceans and continents. Yet the two peoples are closely linked up by the bonds of friendship. This is, I believe, because their past lots were the same and they are now striving to attain the same goal of building a new society. We visited Togo twice and stayed there nearly one year. While I was among Togo's close friends, I felt this deeply.

Journalist: When did you visit Togo first?

Pak: In October 1975. Our mass gymnastics delegation was invited by President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the outstanding leader of the Togolese people, to help them ensure successfully the ninth anniversary celebrations of national liberation.

So the Togolese people warmly welcomed our delegation as a goodwill mission sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and treated us like their own family.

Journalist: During your stay in Togo, you must have seen with your eyes the achievements made by the people in their efforts to create a new life, I suppose.

Pak: Our delegation heard and witnessed their great successes gained in the building of a new society in the course of our talks with Togolese functionaries concerned about the production of a mass gymnastics "Togo Advancing under the Banner of Independence" and in the course of touring Lome and many localities in order to ensure high politico-ideological contents of the work.

Togolese friends told us that an apatite mine, from which foreign imperialist monopolies had made huge profits in the past, was nationalized and it greatly contributes to the rehabilitation and development of the national economy. This gave us an idea of the struggle of the advancing Togolese people.

Journalist: The mass gymnastics reflected the changes in Togo, didn't it?

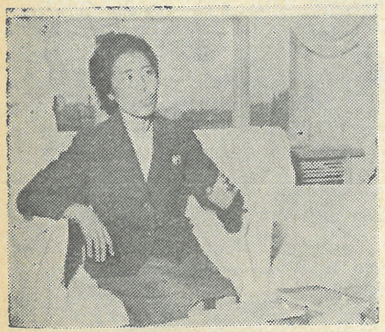
Pak: Of course. It fully reflected the proud, victorious path traversed by the Togolese people under the correct guidance of President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Needless to say, there were many difficulties, because mass gymnastics was tried to be performed for the first time. But only in a little over three months it was completed and performed successfully by 5,000 school boys and girls and armymen in honour of the ninth anniversary of national liberation.

After seeing the mass gymnastics President Gnassingbe Eyadema received us and said the great leader President Kim Il Sung sent a delegation to make his people's liberation day significant.

And he asked us time and again to formally inform the great leader that Togo needed the help of the mass gymnastics delegation also for the tenth anniversary celebrations of national liberation.

Journalist: That was why our delegation



Pak Sun Yong, a member of the Mass Gymnastics Production Staff under the Physical Culture Guidance Committee of Korea

went again to Togo.

Pak: We went there in early September 1976. The situation of our country was very tense.

Learning of this, a leading functionary of the Togolese People's Rally and Government said to us that though the situation was very serious and complex because of the Panmunjom incident engineered by the US imperialists, the great President sent the mass gymnastics delegation to Togo, which was a clear symbol of friendship and solidarity forged by President Kim Il Sung and President Gnassingbe Eyadema and an expression of the great President's deep trust in President Gnassingbe Eyadema and the Togolese people.

Journalist: The larger the number of participants in the mass gymnastics is, the stronger discipline and the closer organization it needs.

Pak: Yes, it does. As you know, a mass gymnastics is a difficult and complex form of physical culture representing a given thematic idea with the movements of thousands, tens of thousands of performers. Though, Togolese school boys and girls moved as one out of a single desire to ensure successfully the tenth anniversary celebrations of national liberation.

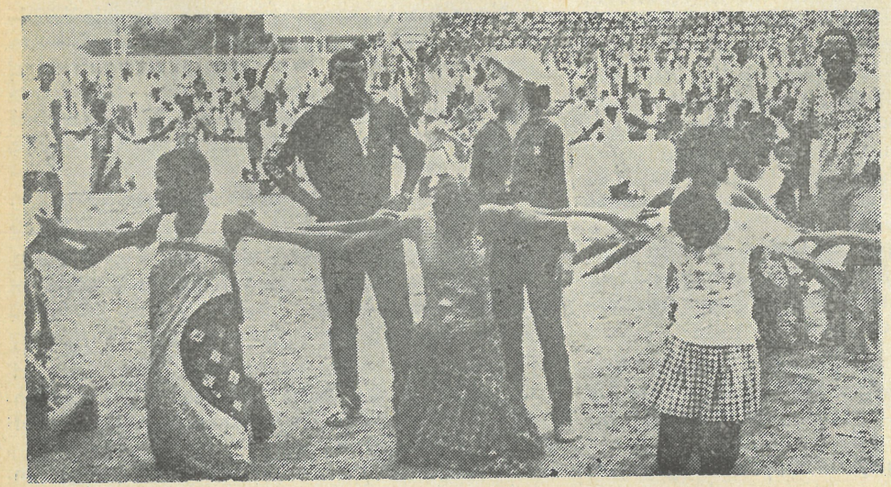
The number of participants in the second mass gymnastics "Under the Banner of Anti-imperialism and Independence" doubled compared with the first one and it used different apparatuses. So it was a very tough job. But they performed their parts wonderfully well with a high degree of political enthusiasm.

Thus they ensured successfully the tenth anniversary celebrations and met the high ideological, artistic and gymnastic demands of the work.

Journalist: Such large-scale mass gymnastics was played for the first time in Togo. So it won a high praise of spectators, I believe.

Pak: In a word, the mass gymnastics gripped the hearts of the spectators from beginning to end.

In the prelude, when the 2,500-strong political agitation corps, to the tune of national rhythms, sang the song written by



Our delegation helps Togolese boys and girls in mass gymnastics

themselves "Brave Are Kim Il Sung and Eyadema" in Korean and their language, the spectators shouted at the top of their voice "Kim Il Sung" and "Eyadema," giving thunderous applause.

Each scene moved the rostrum and the stand for invited guests to admiration and applause.

After seeing the mass gymnastics, spectators highly praised it unanimously, describing it as a "graceful and poetic one," as "delicate, mechanized movements," as "rhythmical movements made by magicians," as "a grand political work most successful in Africa," and as "a work which made Korean comrades show vividly Togo's history within one hour and 40 minutes."

Journalist: Really wonderful.

Pak: President Gnassingbe Eyadema received our delegation and first inquired after the great leader President's health. And in the name of the Togolese people and the Togolese People's Rally and Government and in his own name, he expressed his deep thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung for having kindly sent experts to sincerely help the Togolese people in performing the mass gymnastics and making preparations for the Lagos Festival.

He asked us to convey to the great leader President Kim Il Sung that the Togolese people were eagerly looking forward to him. And he said the great leader would be very glad to see the mass gymnastics in Togo.

The mass gymnastics produced a great sensation. Publications, radio and television gave wide publicity to the mass gymnastics every day and televisions in the neighbouring countries and France showed it for days on end.

Journalist: Would you please tell me what the mass gymnastics convinced you of?

Pak: In short, I realized that there is nothing impossible for the people who were kept in ignorance and exploited and plundered by foreign aggressors in the past, if they have the spirit of national independence and display a high degree of revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the correct guidance of their outstanding leader.

The course of the mass gymnastics deeply convinced us of this. In fact, at first, when we were creating the mass gymnastics, we had many difficulties.

When we showed the gymnastics book we prepared to the functionaries concerned, they were all glad but doubted of its success. When the mass gymnastics was completed, a functionary told us frankly that at first he did not believe that his people would be able to do so well.

He said that through the mass gymnastics, the Togolese people convincingly demonstrated that they are not a backward people but a wise and brave people, and he was deeply convinced once again of the fundamental principle of the great President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea that man is the master of all things and decides them.

Journalist: Thank you for your good words. Have you anything to say to close friends of Togo?

Pak: Availing myself of this opportunity I sincerely wish the Togolese people greater successes in their efforts to build a new society.

And I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two peoples by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and President Gnassingbe Eyadema will further strengthen and develop with each passing day.

Collection of Postage Stamps Constitutes Crime in South Korea

On November 28, 1977 the puppet Seoul district criminal court of south Korea sentenced Pyo Ul Gyong, Manager of the First Postage Stamp Shop in Chongro Ward, Seoul, and Kim Gap Shik, Manager of the Kumu Postage Stamp Shop in the Shinshin Department Store, respectively to one year of imprisonment, one year of suspension of qualifications and one year of stay of execution.

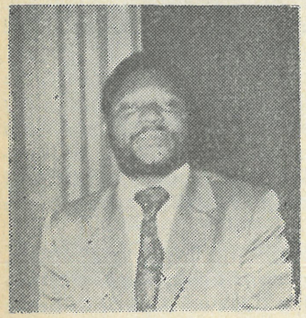
They are said to have collected postage stamps of the northern half of the Republic.

The notorious "Anti-Communist Law" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stipulates the possession of postage stamps of the northern half of the Republic as an act lauding and encouraging the anti-state organizations or their members.

This is a death-bed struggle of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang on the brink of ruin.

KOREA AS I SAW

Honour and Happiness in the Cradleland of Juche



Mahoma Mwaungulu
Chairman of "Study Group of Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Works" in Europe

My visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the cradleland of Juche, though short, left indelible impressions on my mind.

It was the greatest honour, pride and happiness for me to attend the grand International Seminar on the Juche Idea opened in Pyongyang where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, creator of the immortal Juche idea, lives.

The seminar deepened my understanding of the profound philosophical principle and great vitality of the Juche idea and my faith in it.

It also gave me a richer knowledge of the revolutionary theory and methodology than university and college and stiffened my resolution to fight invariably along the road pointed out by the Juche idea.

The greatest honour and happiness I had during my stay in Korea was that I met the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom I had longed to see.

The seminar was opened on September 14, 1977. That day I, with all other delegates to the Pyongyang International Seminar, had the greatest honour to be passed down from generation to generation.

Busy as he was leading the Korean revolution and the world revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received all delegates.

The great leader warmly shook my hands. At that moment I did not know what to do with the first great honour and happiness I had ever had in my life and I was so deeply moved that I could not greet him properly.

That evening the banquet for us was honoured with the presence of the great leader.

When he entered the banquet hall with a broad smile on his face, I could not restrain my joy and happiness and shouted at the top of my voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Cheers shook the banquet hall. They were an expression of the boundless respect and love of the world revolutionary people for the great leader.

Really he is the great sun of the people and our kind teacher.

I had boasted that I knew Korea well.

From the brilliant reality of Korea under the rays of Juche, however, I realized that my knowledge of Korea was too poor.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader the Korean people defeated two imperialisms within the lifetime of a single generation and wrought the world-startling miracles and innovations, leading a fully independent and creative life as the legitimate master of a sovereign and independent state.

I could see this clearly only from the bright smile and happy life of the Korean children.

I was deeply impressed by the happy children who are growing up to be the masters of the communist future prepared intellectually, morally and physically at the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

Especially from the grand mass gymnastics "Song of Korea" performed by tens of thousands of school boys and girls, I saw the strong will and indomitable spirit of the Korean people who are firmly united with one mind and one will around the great leader and the brighter future of Juche Korea.

Indeed, everything that I saw in Korea was beyond human imagination and a miracle I had seen for the first time in my life.

All miracles in Korea are the precious fruition of the great Juche idea and are a fine example inspiring the people to struggle for independence, sovereignty and prosperity.

So I was firmly convinced that the great Juche idea is the guiding idea of our era showing the only right way to rid the earth of exploitation and oppression and imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism once and for all.

We formed the "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works" in 1969 and have studied hard to arm ourselves with the great Juche idea.

We energetically study and explain and propagandize the immortal classics of the great leader and introduce widely the proud successes attained in the political, economic and cultural fields by the Korean people who are advancing vigorously at the speed of Chollima, holding aloft the banner of three revolutions.

We, students of the Juche idea, are waging, at the risk of our life, a brave sacred struggle to wipe out imperialism, colonialism and racism with a firm determination to carry out our revolution from the stand of Juche as the great leader taught us.

Great successes achieved in our struggle show the tremendous vitality of the Juche idea.

I have come from southern Africa under the domination of imperialism and colonialism.

We must accomplish the task to fight relentlessly against the reactionaries following imperialism and savagely repressing the people and build completely sovereign and independent states.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and waged by the great leader and experiences accumulated by the Korean people in the sacred Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors serve as a priceless treasure in carrying out the revolution in southern Africa.

I inspected the Korean Revolution Museum and the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial.

They deeply convinced me that we can win victory if we fight with the spirit and vigor with which the heroic Korean people defeated the Japanese and US imperialists, under the wise guidance of the great leader. And I made a firm determination to fight resolutely to the last shoulder to shoulder with our revolutionary comrades in the hard-fought field to cut off the windpipe of imperialism and colonialism.

During my visit, I had a chance to see the ugly figures of the US imperialist aggressors bringing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people, with my own eyes at the cursed Military Demarcation Line.

US imperialism is the author of Korea's bisection and the chief obstacle to her reunification.

The Korean people are a homogeneous nation of a long history of 5,000 years and of the same language and customs that has lived harmoniously on the same territory.

Why should they suffer the unbearable pains of national split, torn apart in the north and south?

The reality of Korea aroused in me surging hatred and indignation against the US imperialist aggressors who forced the tragic national split upon the Korean people.

There is no reason or pretext for the Yankees to lord it over a half of Korea far off from the US mainland.

I angrily shouted to the US MPs. standing at the meeting place with the eyes of a wolf to go home at once.

The US imperialists must quit south Korea right away, taking along all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Korea should be one and she should never be bisected.

Korea will be reunified without fail according to the three principles and five-point policy of Korea's reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Victory to the Korean people in the struggle to accomplish the cause of the country's reunification!

The honour and happiness I enjoyed in the DPRK, the cradleland of Juche, will live in my memory forever.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Long live the immortal Juche idea!

Mwaungulu

Zimbabwe People's Just Struggle Is Sure to Win

The people of Zimbabwe are now waging an armed struggle for freedom and liberation. On the "Day of Zimbabwe," the Korean people extend positive support and encouragement and firm solidarity to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle against the Smith racist clique and for national liberation and independence.

Our people know well that the people of Zimbabwe are dealing heavy blows to the racists everywhere, expanding their armed ranks through their struggle, and set up the people's government in the liberated area and are building a new life.

Indeed, the struggle of the Zimbabwe people is a just struggle to recover national independence and sovereignty against imperialism, colonialism and racism and a part of the African people's struggle for the complete liberation of the African continent.

Their struggle for freedom and liberation enjoys the positive support and encouragement of the peace-loving people of the world. They are expressing their resolution to support the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people politically, economically and militarily, observing the solidarity week.

The Smith racist clique, increasingly isolated internationally, are making desperate efforts to wipe out the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

They are madly increasing armed forces and engaged in the bloody suppression of the people and don't hesitate to carry out the armed invasion of the neighbouring countries. Also they are playing cunning tricks to keep the people of Zimbabwe from fighting and the imperialists are helping the racists, crying about the tricky "plan of peaceful settlement."

This is a death-bed struggle of the racists on the brink of downfall.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Human history shows that the just struggle of the oppressed masses of people against exploitation and repression and for freedom and liberation is bound to win. It is a law of historical development that the aggressors and oppressors go under and the popular masses emerge victorious."

With no amount of desperate efforts can the Smith racist clique stop the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people for freedom and national liberation.

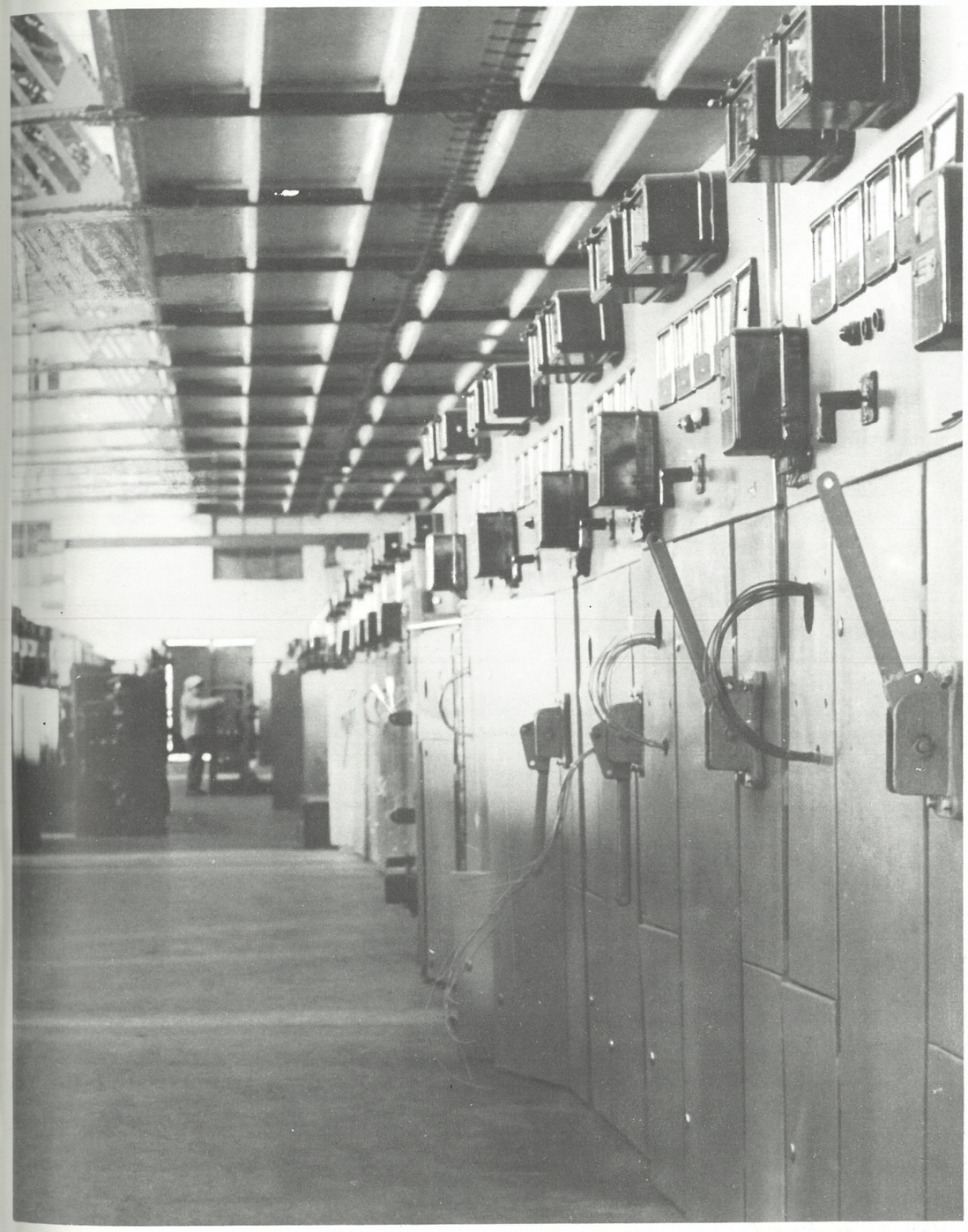
The people of Zimbabwe are waging an active struggle, full of a firm determination to crush the racists and achieve the liberation of their country at any cost: "We will intensify armed struggle. Armed struggle is the only way to independence."

The Korean people will as ever support and encourage actively their just struggle.

The sacred national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people enjoying the positive support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people is sure to win.

INSIDE BACK COVER: The October 5 Electrical Appliances Factory mass-produces various electrical appliances for the modernization of industry

BACK COVER: Part of the lovely scenery of our East Sea



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